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[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a list or schedule of events or prices.]

THE GREAT ... **THE GREAT** ... **THE GREAT** ...
[Faint text describing various items or services, possibly related to the Great Exhibition or a similar event.]

ROUTE IS ALSO THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST TO THE WEST INDIES.
ALL FARES—SALOON, 12 TO 18 GUINEAS. Intermediates and Steerage, at low rates.
NO PASSENGERS TO CANAL are granted to Agricultural Labourers, and
 their Fares are paid to **Foreign Domestic Service.**
 Assisted Passengers must obtain the Special Forms which are provided for the purpose.

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N. BROTHERS & CO., 10, Cannon Street, Liverpool 104, and 105, London W.C. 2.
 and **FRANK BROWN, Ltd.,** 10, J. A. A. LANE, 10, Grosvenor
 Gardens; **JAMES BROWN & CO.,** 10, Grosvenor Gardens; or any of the
 Agents.

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and intellectual South in Mexico, as the North West uses the old
and the Indians, and the Indians, and the Indians, and the Indians, and the Indians,
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$$Z_1 = 80^{14} 44^{10}$$

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DTM Co., SHELLEBURG, Ga.

Woollen Shirts & Drawers, Overalls, &c.

OVER WILLIAM & PRINCESS STREETS.

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR 1887

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR 1887

NO. 1

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Very Respectfully,
JOHN W. MACKAY, JR.,
District Engineer.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

We have for sale some of the best property in the West
and good property in Manitoba and the North West Territories
which can be sold at reasonable prices for cash or on terms
to suit purchasers.

Also a number of improved farms in the best settled districts of
Manitoba.

We have also for sale some most desirable town lots in
Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Port Ouellette, and other
towns in Manitoba, and the North West Territories. In Winnipeg
there are some splendid investments on single House Properties can
be purchased at prices which will enable it to pay a net income of
from 8 to 12 per cent.

Persons desiring good and safe investments would do well to
enquire into the facilities afforded in Manitoba before putting out
their money at a lower rate of interest, and on no better security,
in other places. We are here offering on first mortgages secured on
Real Estate at from 6 to 9 per cent. There is no doubt of the
security, as in no case do we advance more than one-half the
value of the property, and in case of unimproved town lots or
farms not more than one-fourth the value.

We will cheerfully furnish Lists of Properties for inspection and
all information on application.

Estates managed for absentees or heirs.

Mortgages and Debentures bought and sold.

CHAMBERLAIN, PATERSON & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, Financial and General Agents.

343, MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE QUINCY HOTEL

WATER GATE TO

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

Beck's THE QUINCY, for its location, is the only Hotel in the North West, and is the only point of departure for the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico, Hot and Cold Water, Bath, Closets, &c., on each floor. Equal to the best Hotels in the Dominion.

ON THE CORNER OF 8th and M STS.,
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ACCOMMODATION FIRST CLASS.

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over Prices their day of the Election Comes. To enlarge and please a
 pint purchaser can obtain Rare Herbs. It is impossible to place
 them before you intelligently in the form of an advertisement; but I
 trust you will be well paid by visiting me, if not to make a small party
 you may distant to visit me. I please need a more number of them for
 the coming season, and learn the best prices at which they can be sold.

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T. H. VAN BUREN, Vermont,
T. G. MELLON, Maryland.

There is no person, that is, any person, who

is a person.

On the other hand,

THEY ARE NOT THE SAME

Proposed.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE

January 1, 1900

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON MAY 1, 1899

AND BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON MAY 1, 1899

AND BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON MAY 1, 1899

AND BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON MAY 1, 1899

AND BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON MAY 1, 1899

AND BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON MAY 1, 1899

THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301-5000

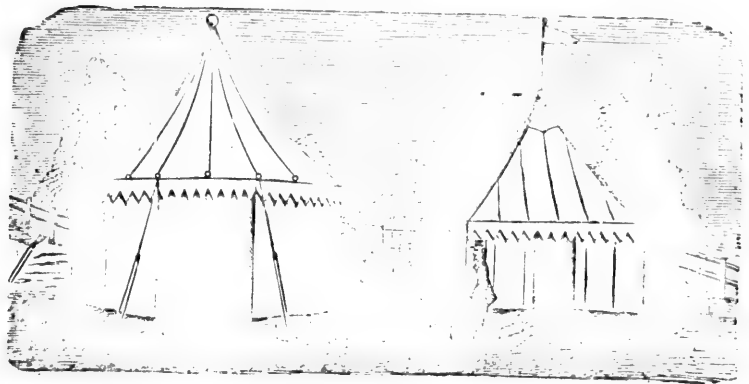
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Cable Address, "DRUMBROUGH, WINNIPEG"

Monies invested in undoubted securities to yield
from $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 8% .

Collections made in all parts of Canada and the
North-Western States.

AGENTS FOR

DUNDEE MORTGAGE & TRUST INVESTMENT CO.

DUNDEE INVESTMENT CO.

CANADIAN & AMERICAN MORTGAGE CO.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE.

Messrs. PANMURE GORDON & CO., Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. A. BILBROUGH & CO., Lloyds, LONDON.

LANDS FOR SALE.

We have a large list of improved and unimproved lands for sale in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg, at prices and on terms which should commend them to the intending settler. There are now virtually no lands open for homesteading within 150 miles to the west of Winnipeg; and settlers on these western lands have an additional freight of at least 6 cents, per bushel (about 2/- per quarter) on their wheat, for which the only outlet is by way of Winnipeg. For this reason alone it is evident that lands adjoining Winnipeg at present low prices, with immediate title, are really much cheaper than western homestead lands, which require 3 years' residence, and the performance of certain specified improvements, before title can be got to them.

With a special view to the convenience of Emigrants we have introduced our

"TEN YEARS SYSTEM"

of purchase. By this means, with a small payment down, the balance of the purchase price of a farm can be spread over a period of ten years, or in the event of the purchaser making improvements, the whole price may be spread over that period. Emigrants have thus an opportunity of securing farms in the best location in Manitoba, where land is most valuable for farming purposes, and where it is certain to increase very much in value at no distant date, while at the same time they are not hampered by the necessity of exhausting all their means in the purchase of the land.

We ask you—

- 1.—To consider thoroughly the advantage of buying lands near Winnipeg.
- 2.—To examine lands before purchasing.
- 3.—To call upon us on your arrival at Winnipeg, and we will afford you facilities for examining the lands we have for Sale.

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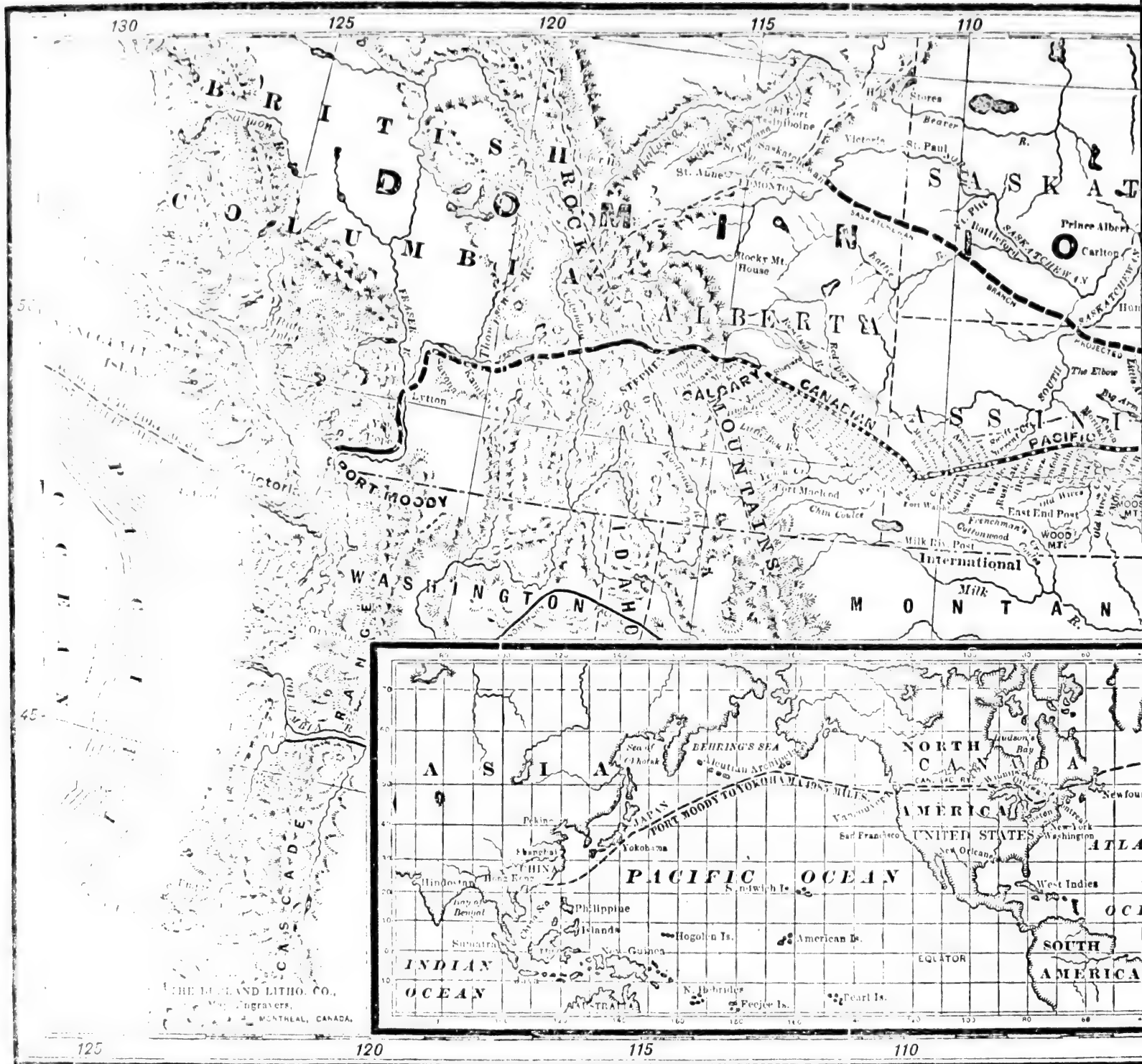
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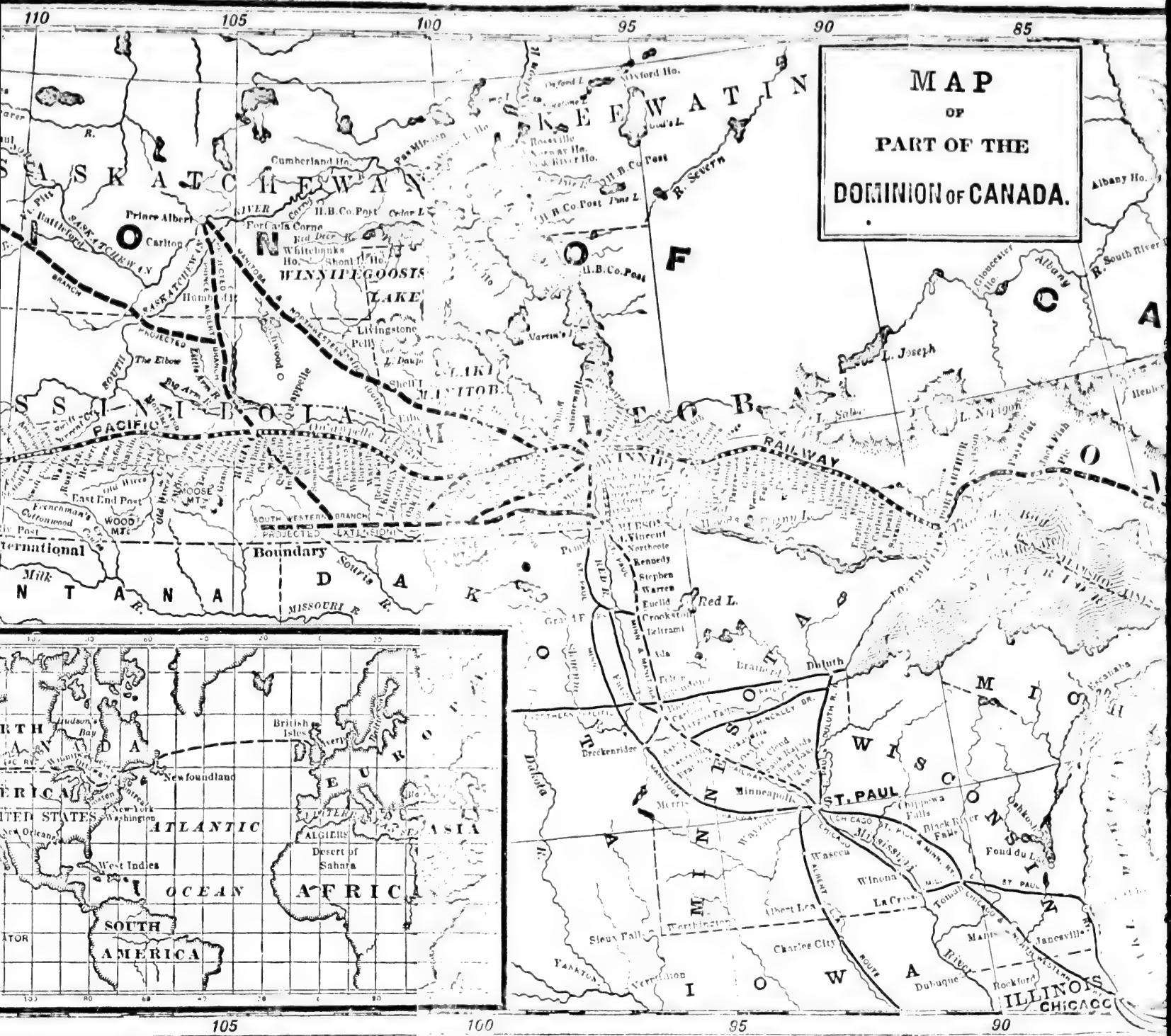
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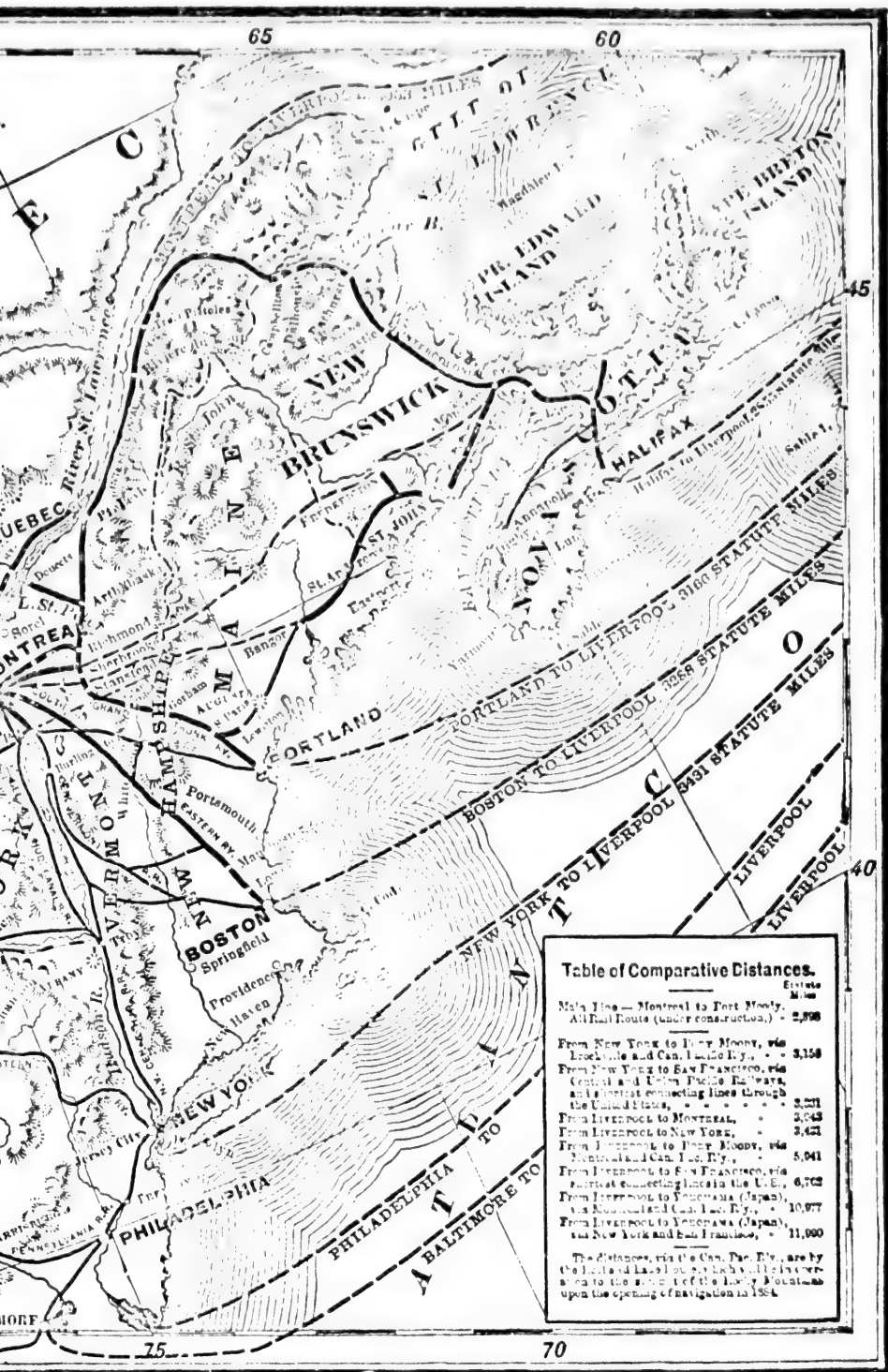
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FREE HOMES.

Lands Waiting for the Settler to go in and Occupy them.

Fertile Homesteads Free to All in the Canadian North-West.

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This pamphlet will fall into the hands of many persons in the United Kingdom who have been from year to year making a hard and but partially successful struggle to secure a bare living for themselves and families. High rents for leasehold land, a heavy mortgage perchance, and bad seasons for agriculture have combined to prevent the making of provision for the time when old age shall draw nigh or when death shall remove the head of the household and throw the helpless wife and babes upon the charity of the cold, unsympathetic world. Do they intend to go plodding on this way, with but scanty comforts in the present and an uninviting outlook for the future? Many would undoubtedly extricate themselves from their unfortunate position, and place themselves in a position of independence, did the opportunity offer. It is to show them the way to accomplish such a desirable end that this pamphlet has been compiled. In the Dominion of Canada, under the protection of the British flag, are to be found opportunities for any man to better his condition. In Manitoba and the North-Western Territories of Canada there are over eighty millions of the finest wheat raising land upon the face of the globe, and these lands are to be had by any man for the asking.

FREE LANDS.

There you can obtain free, without cost, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of the most fertile land known. It is a vast prairie of rich, deep, dark loam upon which the yield of grain is marvellous. Free homesteads are there offered to every man who will go in and settle. There are no forests to cut down, but the clear, open prairie awaits the plow to turn the sod and reveal the rich and productive earth. You can secure a free homestead of 160 acres and a pre-emption right of 160 acres more, which you can buy at the Government's low prices at once or at any time within three years after making application. Your sons, if they are eighteen years of age or over, can each secure a like amount of land. The sole condition attached to this liberal offer is that the settler shall reside upon and cultivate his land for the short period of three years. At the end of three years the settler can take a second homestead upon the same conditions. This is an offer which is not made by any other country in the world.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Those who are now doing hard up hill work in the old country, barely scraping together sufficient for a meagre existence, have here afforded to them a chance to become the possessors in fee simple of a large tract of the best agricultural land known, and place themselves and families in an independent position. Thousands have already gone to that territory from all sections of the United Kingdom, and have made happy homes for themselves. They own the land on which they live and every year with the returns from the bountiful crops which it yields they are adding to the stock upon their farms. But a few

years ago they were like many now, paying heavy rents for worn-out farms in England, Scotland or Ireland and hardly realizing enough to furnish food and clothing. To-day they are independent. There is no reason why you should not do the same. Why then not break up your old association for a time and in that new land seek the great advantages which you can never hope to obtain at home? Thousands of settlers' houses and barns already dot the vast plains, but there are millions of acres which are still awaiting the immigrant to go in and make his choice.

A RAPID PROGRESS.

The progress of Manitoba during the last four years has been unparalleled in the history of the world. Take the capital of the Province, Winnipeg, for instance. It was nothing but a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1860, ten years later it was the head-quarters of a French Canadian and half-breed colony, and in 1880 the town had about 6,000 people within its bounds. The lands around it and farther west were known to be rich, and emigrants from the eastern Canadian Provinces and Europe began to arrive in large numbers. Since then they have gone through Winnipeg to the west at the rate of about 30,000 a year, and Winnipeg itself has grown from the small hamlet to a fine city of 30,000 inhabitants, which has successfully passed through that illness of the infancy of most prosperous American towns,—“the boom.” The Marquis of Lorne, in referring to this subject in a recent article in the *London Graphic*, neatly put the case thus: “This is the first great effort of a speculative nature, and the patient, who is imagined to be particularly well, is then overcome by a high fever, and has a laborious, difficult and disagreeable convalescence, after which all trouble is over. In other words, prices of all property rise to an altogether artificial height, and then comes a collapse, depression, hard swearing, and ultimate recovery. Winnipeg's convalescence is likely to last through the first half of this decade, and by the year 1890 she will probably have at least 50,000 or 60,000 people on the banks of her larger Tiber, and see herself almost over-tasked to perform the duties of a metropolis for the great numbers of her Provincial clients.” Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and Morris are among other towns which have sprung up by magic furnishing home markets for the thousands of settlers who have gone into that country and settled, while farther west, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and Calgary are flourishing towns, which are steadily growing in population and prosperity. The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway stretches across this vast territory, over one thousand miles west of Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, containing millions of acres of the finest farming and cattle-raising land in the world. The acreage under wheat in the Province of Manitoba in 1883 was 260,842 acres. The average yield based on the returns of threshers was 21.80 bushels per acre, which made a total yield of 5,686,355 bushels. This season the acreage has been increased eighteen per cent. being 309,281 acres. Assuming the average yield to be only 20 bushels which is two bushels below the average estimated by correspondents, the total yield would amount to 6,205,620 bushels; deducting from this amount sufficient for consumption and seeding purposes, consumption being estimated at six bushels per capita and two bushels per acre for seeding, the balance for exportation is found to be 4,746,058 bushels, an amount falling short of the total yield of 1883 by only 940,297 bushels. A large area was also under cultivation in oats, barley and root crops, and large yields were the result. During the past season as in previous years the supply of farm laborers was not sufficient to handle the abundant harvest. In the early part of the season it was expected that there would be a large demand for farm laborers in the older localities during haying and harvesting and in several instances until late on in the fall. From reports

received a great scarcity has prevailed, laborers being required in every county with the exception of Westbourne, Beautiful Plains, Carillon and Morris. In each of the remaining counties, from one to ten townships wanted laborers, and of these townships several required from one to six additional men to serve the wants of them. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture in his last crop bulletin says: While the greater number of correspondents simply said that the supply of labor was "not equal to the demand" or that it was "scarce" and "very scarce," about one third reported a scarcity and it is safe to say that several hundred farm laborers could have found employment at good wages during haying and harvesting.

A COMPARISON.

It is an unfortunate fact that much misapprehension exists regarding the homestead and colonization and the railway policies of the Government of Canada and yet it is not strange, when we consider the falsehoods which have been concocted regarding those laws and the climate and soil of the Canadian North-West by railway companies who have lands in the United States of which they wish to dispose. These companies and their immigration agents in the United Kingdom and Europe have not hesitated to misrepresent in the most unblushing manner everything connected with the Canadian North-West, conscious that the facts would show that their country as a home for the emigrant is not to be compared in any respect with that under the protection of the British flag in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West Territories. On no one point has there been more misrepresentation than with respect to the land regulations. Yet those of the United States are not to be compared with the Canadian laws in regard to liberality. Look at the following comparison:—

CANADA.

The head of a family or any male person not less than 18 years of age is entitled to a homestead entry.
Such entry may be for any quantity not exceeding 130 acres in any lands open therefor, the even-numbered sections on about eighty millions of the most fertile lands being free for selection.
Until the 1st January, 1885, the settler will have the right of pre-emption of an adjoining tract of the same extent as his homestead, which he can purchase at the end of three years at Government prices.
He obtains a patent at the end of three years' residence and cultivation.
He may have a second homestead entry.
He may commute by purchase after one year's residence.

THE UNITED STATES.

Any male person not less than 21 years is entitled to a homestead entry.
Such entry may be for any quantity not exceeding eighty acres in the first or \$2.50 class, or one hundred and sixty acres in the second or \$1.25 class of lands open therefor.
The homestead settler has not the right of pre-emption.
He obtains a patent at the end of five years' residence and cultivation.
He cannot have a second homestead entry.
He may commute by purchase after one year's residence, but it is recommended that this privilege be modified and restricted.

Thus it will be seen that in Canada your son can make his homestead entry *three years before* he could in the States, and have his deed *five years sooner*. This is practically a saving of five years in a man's lifetime. In Canada a second homestead is granted—in the States, none. In Canada a pre-emption is attached to the homestead, but not so in the United States; and so on a comparison of the land laws of the two countries will show the Government of Canada to be much more liberal and fair to the settler.

Then take the productiveness of the soil. As we have remarked before, no land produces so much wheat to the acre as that in the Canadian North-West, and in speaking of the North-West we include the prosperous Province of Manitoba, containing the richest lands of the Red River Valley. The average yield per acre of wheat and other crops in the North-West is shewn by an official publication recently issued to be as follows:—

| | CANADIAN NORTH-WEST | MINNESOTA. | WISCONSIN. | IOWA. |
|----------------|------------------------|--|------------|-------|
| Wheat | 28 | 17 | 13 | 10 |
| Oats | 58 | 37 | .. | 28 |
| Barley | 38 | 25 | 20 | 22 |
| Potatoes | 300 | | | |
| Carrots | 300 | N. B.—The United States make no pretension to compete with the Canadian North-West in root crops | | |
| Onions | 250 | | | |
| Turnips | 800 | | | |

The comparative returns, based on official statistics, throw the boasted results of farming in the United States altogether into the shade. The land is so rich that fertilizers will not be required for many years, so the farmer enjoys a practical saving of a certain annual outlay required in the older Provinces. In the Province of Manitoba, the old Scotch settlers who went out with Lord Selkirk, and their descendants, have raised wheat on the same land for forty years, without interruption, without the aid of manure or any other fertilizer, and the yield per acre to-day is as great as when the first crop was harvested. Where is the country in any other part of the world that can produce such a record? These are facts which can be readily confirmed by the testimony of those who have resided in the country for that length of time.

THE OPINIONS OF VISITORS.

During the present year many prominent men who have heard of the wonderful resources of this great land, have visited it to see for themselves, and their testimony confirms in the strongest possible manner all that has heretofore been written or said regarding it. Not the least important visit was that of nearly two hundred members of the British Association, comprising eminent scientists whose opinions are entitled to great weight. While they were in Winnipeg a public meeting was held in the opera house, when Sir Richard Temple delivered a lengthy address, giving the impressions formed by the British Association during the trip across the vast prairies to the Rocky Mountains, over one thousand miles west of Winnipeg. The chair was occupied by Hon. John Norquay, the Premier of the Province of Manitoba, who introduced the speaker of the evening to the large audience. Sir Richard spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am, and I am sure the chairman is also, sorry to have kept you waiting for several minutes, but you must remember that in the present state of the roads it is not always possible to be up to time. Now, friends and fellow-countrymen, I will give you my English impressions of your beautiful country. I propose to give you a categorical, but plain and practical account of it. You have, during the last few days, heard its praises sung in grandiloquent terms, and I will not say they were not correct as you will find no expression which will go beyond the truth as to the greatness of this country. (Cheers) Perchance you have had an idea of that already in your mind, but perhaps you would like to learn why and wherefore it is so grand. I hope you will not be frightened at my list of subjects, as they are most important. The main heads are as follows: 1st, the excursion; 2nd, the land known as "The Lone Land" and now known as "the land of promise;" 3rd, the scenery; 4th, the mineral resources; 5th, the prairie; 6th, the soil; 7th, agriculture; 8th, labor; 9th, the farms; 10th, the land; next, the climate, trees, towns, communication by land and water, the tariff, the condition of the people, emigration, and the feeling in England regarding the North-West of Canada. Now, my friends, I would have you remember that this excursion of the British Association was one of the largest, if not the longest, ever undertaken, and in that respect it was suitable to the great land in which it was made. The excursion was composed

of one hundred gentlemen of more than ordinary education, and now that they have gone east, I will say what I would not say in their presence, that they are thoroughly accomplished, learned, scientific men. They went most thoroughly through the excursion and studied everything in the most complete manner, and gentlemen, among them are many who carry weight at home, and whose opinions are listened to throughout England, and so you can judge, men of Winnipeg, whether it will not be a great aid to have this cloud of witnesses returning to England—men who have faith in the North-West and able to give them a scientific reason for it. I know their report of your country will be

FAVORABLE IN THE EXTREME.

They came with high anticipations, and those anticipations have been more than fulfilled. They are quite struck with admiration after all they have seen and all they have heard, and I am satisfied that evidence will be sufficient to you, well-wishers of Manitoba, in the highest degree. And though my brother excursionists were astonished at what they had seen, yet they had not seen all. They had visited the south section only, but I had heard that the northern portion is still grander and richer. So you may realize what a great country it is, when such a body are struck with admiration when they have only seen half of it. What would have been their admiration when they had seen the glorious whole—the land in its integrity? Yet I have heard of it on authentic evidence which is strengthened by what I have seen. The next point which I desire to discuss is the remarkable contrast between the country lately known as "the lone land" and now regarded as the "land of promise." It is only a few years since what are now the haunts of civilization were the runs and wallowing places of herds of buffalos. Remember that the area of this country is vast. They have an idea in England that this country is capable of containing one hundred millions of Anglo Saxons. I don't know where they got these figures, but they are very possible figures in the not very remote future. If we consider the cultivable area of the North-West, including Manitoba, we will find by computation that it is hardly less than one million square miles, or at the least three quarters of a million, and that being the case, if the population be 100 to the square mile—which is not a high ratio by any means—still that will give you 100 millions on a million square miles or even if there be only three quarters of a million square miles, you will still arrive at a total nearly reaching 100,000,000. Well, gentlemen, this vast area can be fairly compared with the neighboring States. In fact, the area of the Canadian North-West is equal to the American States of Dakota, Iowa, Montana and Washington, which are regarded among the most fertile parts of the Union. Those territories are regarded as constituting a land of promise and yet you have an equal area in the North-West of Canada. I thus arrive, ladies and gentlemen, at my next heading and I will try and give you some idea of the vastness of the area and the probable increase of population. I will say a word about the scenery. On the prairie we observe its vastness. There is beauty in mere immensity. It is a wonderful sight to see the sun rise and set on the very horizon of as it were a sea of prairie vegetation. The approach to the mountains from the prairie is the most remarkable in the world. I don't want to give you an exaggerated idea of their grandeur, or you will probably think they are the finest in the British empire. But that empire is widespread (applause), and there are several larger mountains than the Rockies within its bounds. Nevertheless their appearance from the prairies is truly remarkable. They rise as masses of rock right out of the prairie, and are mostly covered with snow. The extent of these snow clad rocks is remarkable. Why, as we approached from the prairie, we saw 150 miles of continuous snow clad

rock, constituting a magnificent sight. There is only one parallel to it in the world—the approach to the Caucasus from the steppes of Russia—but that is not so fine, as the mountains rise there range by range from the level. But here you all see them at once, and it is not so remarkable a sight in the Caucasus as in the Rockies, where the snow clad rocks rise at once out of the prairie, covered with snow to the base. I must not attempt with so many economic topics before me to lead you into the scenery of those mountains. For the present I must confine myself to the remark that the effect of this scenery upon the minds of those who live in that region is very impressive. I believe the contemplation of this magnificent scenery, magnificent in extent at least, has an elevating effect on the Anglo-Saxon race; it enlarges the ideas, it brightens the imagination and it elevates the sentiments. In the short addresses received on the way there was a loftiness of expression almost amounting to grandiloquence to which I have hardly been accustomed in the addresses which I have received in other portions of the British Empire. These wonders were described to me as natural wonders—wonders of nature. To our British eyes, to our patriotic minds, the greatest of all wonders was this spectacle of Anglo-Saxon, British-Canadian enterprise spreading itself over the surface of this vast country and writing its marks in letters of flame upon the book of nature. I now come to the fourth heading of my list—that relating to the mineral resources of the country. Some of these resources we did not see, especially the iron ore, of which we saw specimens at the Historical exhibition in Winnipeg. We have seen something and heard much regarding the coal resources of the west. We believe there are coal mines within a short distance of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and we understand that there are

SOME FURTHER COAL RESOURCES

within a very moderate distance and some quite on the line—or within a hundred yards—of what may be called superior lignite which when mixed with anthracite and bituminous coal, burns very well. I have every reason to hope that when these coal mines shall be worked and these great seams opened that you will be independent of Pittsburg and the United States, with respect to coal. I need only say that this is a great advantage to the people of this country. Further, we heard from some of the enterprising members of our party who penetrated into the mountains that there are considerable resources of great value. I must now say a few words, in the fifth place with regard to the prairie. Now, gentlemen, the prairie is fast becoming a thing of the past. In that respect it is following the example of the herds of buffaloes and the poor Indians who are receding before the face of the white man. When leaving Winnipeg we saw some prairie land that is in the hands of speculators who are reserving them for future use. (Laughter.) After passing this limit we saw no prairie at all for several hundreds of miles until we crossed the Saskatchewan. What I mean is that we never passed a mile on the prairie plain without seeing a homestead or field or the marks of human habitation. We saw signs of culture from the speculators' lands near Winnipeg up to within a few miles of the Saskatchewan River. It was only when we crossed the river that we saw the real plains. Even then it was only prairie in a modified sense. Instead of the homestead and the cultivated fields we saw capital ranches beginning to extend through the whole of the area from the Saskatchewan to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, which is in the hands of cattle raisers. Here again we saw signs of Anglo-Saxon progress in the shape of herds of cattle. The vegetation of the prairie, so far as we were able to see it in the intervals more or less of cultivated land, is not remarkable, but still is rich. Some of the more enthusiastic of the party said it was the richest wild vegetation they had ever seen, but I think this was due to

their enthusiasm, because the vegetation in the steppes of Russia is quite as rich, if not richer. Still the flora of this country is such as to promise an abundant return for agricultural labor. Everywhere, or almost everywhere, we saw rich soil. Most of us expected to find tracks of arid waste, or if we saw rich soil it would be largely interspersed with specimens of gravel and rock, and the soil not suitable for cultivation. This idea proved entirely false, for I declare without exaggeration or reservation, that through the whole country, from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, there is hardly a foot of ground which did not seem to be capable to be turned to human use. The extent of this country is about 1,000 miles, and I say that we passed through one

UNBROKEN AREA OF USEABLE LAND,

viz., fertile land, capable of being turned to the use or advantage of any person. Then as regards the pasture, most of us who saw it are of the opinion that it is splendid pasture and thoroughly suited for cattle—our only wonder was that we did not see sheep as well. The grass was not long but it was rich, thick and nutritious. The hay also in many parts was long and promised a rich reward to the hay cutter. The cattle generally seemed quite healthy, of very good breeds, many coming from the neighboring States of America and apparently bred from the best of English stock. Sometimes complaints are heard in England concerning Canadian and American cattle dealers coming over to our country to purchase cattle as they take away some of our best animals. We need not regret this fact because they only get them by paying a high price for them. The sale of these cattle is good for the cattle dealers in England as well as beneficial to you in this country. One thing you should try and prevent and that is the spread of the cattle disease. It has broken out in various parts of the United States, and we have been painfully reminded of this fact in the old world. In Canada the disease has not yet broken out, but the people should take due precaution in order to prevent its importation. I speak feelingly upon the subject because among us in England we have failed to prevent the importation of the disease and the losses caused to British farmers from this cause have been simply incalculable. Now for heaven's sake profit by our example and learn from our misfortunes and losses, and preserve yourselves from a similar calamity. I have enquired a good deal as to ensilage, as this food for animals was becoming so fashionable in the United States and was being introduced into England, but I was told by farmers that no such food was necessary, because the supply furnished by nature was so very abundant. The next point I wish to take up is that of the crops—two kinds, cereals and roots. Cereals are grown on many farms exclusively; some of the greatest farms are wheat farms entirely, nevertheless in many instances we saw specimens or exhibits of the other products of the farm. The C. P. R. has set an excellent example by having many model farms of this kind along the line of the Canadian Pacific just to show what the country is capable of producing. In inspecting this we found nothing to equal the gigantic cabbages and monster cauliflowers shown at the exhibition here, yet we saw some good turnips, good potatoes, good beet roots, etc.

We heard in England that there would be great difficulty in growing wheat in this section of the North-West owing to the altitude of the country, viz. that your country is too high above the sea for the proper production of wheat. This is a falsehood and I can prove it by what I have seen. Wheat is produced well 2,000 feet above the sea in that part of the country. At Calgary it is produced 3,000 feet above and at Panmore it is even more than 3,500. Consequently there is nothing in the altitude of the country to prevent wheat being

GROWN ON AN IMMENSE SCALE.

We enquired of the farmers regarding many things we have to do at home—namely, rotation of crops, periodical manuring and weeding, but we were indignantly told that while these things might be very necessary in England they were not required here. They said they could not take the care to sow one crop on the land this year and a different crop the next, but the same crops were grown for many successive years on the same land without injury. Manuring, they said, was not necessary in this virgin soil; there is such richness in the soil, the sub-soil and the soil beneath, that crops grow without manuring. As to weeds, it was said there was none of consequence. Ploughing also, we inquired about, and said we had to plough very deep in the old country, but we were told that nothing of the kind is needed here, but we have only to scratch the soil and there is an abundant harvest. And, gentlemen, there is a great deal of truth in that, as, the fact is, you have a virgin soil. You have here entered upon an abundant inheritance. You have entered upon what may be called the geological period. Thousands of years look down upon your beautiful land. The result is that many of the old world necessities, such as deep ploughing, manuring, weeding and rotation of crops, can for a time be dispensed with here. The next thing I shall mention—I hope you will not be alarmed at the number of my subjects, but I have already got through eight—is that of labor. Labor, of course, is a great difficulty in the interior of the North-West, but it has had this effect on the farmers, that it has compelled them to exercise their wits and employ labor-saving machinery and implements. These implements are among the most remarkable things to be seen in the land. Every kind of implement and machinery are to be seen at work, with all their rough sounding names—the scufflers, the harrowers, the reapers, the mowers, the threshers, and the like—there they are all at work, and I must say it is a most gratifying spectacle. I saw them at work in the fields, outside the stores for sale, and in the factories being repaired. Truly the ingenuity of the farmers here is such as to make old countrymen first laugh and then grow envious. In England after reaping the grain the farmers have to stack it and then thresh it, but, gentlemen, the North-West farmer does nothing of the kind. He brings his thresher to bear on the sheaves which have been already arranged to hand by the harvester. He then threshes the wheat or stores it in temporary wooden structures. He then allows the wheat to harden until the snow falls, and then draws it in his sledge over the hardened snow to the grain elevator at the edge of the railway. Then the railway carriages come underneath and the grain is shot into the cars and carried off for exportation. I think, gentlemen, if you thoroughly understand the rapidity of this, you will see that there is a great advance in the new over the old world. (Cheers.) The consequence of all this labor saving machinery is that the average area under cultivation per head is extra large. As you go through the country and see the great fields you naturally say there must be a great population, but such, as you are aware, is not the case. The average cultivation of acres per head is several times greater than in the old world. This is evident from the fact that every man has many acres at his command owing to improved machinery. My next subject relates to

THE FARMS.

I am aware that some are very great and mostly devoted to wheat, the unbroken fields extending over miles and miles of space. Yet we saw some smaller farms in what is, I believe, reckoned among the richest parts of the North-West—those around Portage-la-Prairie. They are conducted by men who own them and work them themselves. We also observed the farm-houses—that they are

well built, well aired, and, I am told, well warmed in winter. And as to cottages—we asked for them; but really you do not have need of them, as there are so few men in such a low condition as to require them. You have but few laborers, but your agriculturists are what may be all peasant proprietors. Around the houses we saw evidence of market gardening—which is a good sign. We observed that there is a good supply of fuel, whereas we imagined that such was not the case, as the prairies are regarded as simply composed of grass and vegetation; but scattered over it are many small scrub. The soil will also make excellent bricks, and, what is of great advantage to the farmers, there are small limestone scattered over the plain, from which lime for masonry can be obtained.

Applause.) I now come to the land—the apportionment and division of the land. I will not conceal the fact that the land speculation has been unfavorable to you in the old country. We heard something of it England, but more in Montreal, but my impression is that the story is greatly exaggerated. It is true that with your large land area the Government and you, as wise people, should provide for the future and not let the whole land get into the hands of corporations. In England the Socialists and Communists are making much talk about large tracts of land being in the hands of private individuals. Well now, they will say, Canada is a young country with a future before it and it should prevent anything like that here. While the State should be generous in giving land to those who will use it and cultivate it, yet it should keep some in its own hands until it can see what may happen in the generations to come. In that respect the duty of Canada seems to be fairly performed in the past. (Cheers.) Why, gentlemen, some remarks have been made against the land concession to the C. P. R., but you must remember that without such a concession the road could not have been constructed—it was absolutely necessary to give the land in order that the project might be carried out. Then you will find that the whole land along the line has not been made over to the company, but only alternate blocks, the Government reserving each other section. Then remarks have been made as to the disposal of a large portion out of the C. P. R. grant, but you will find that it is but

A SMALL PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE,

so that the railway has retained much in its own hands, and behind these concessions there is a vast amount at the disposal of the State to hold as it may foresee the wants of coming generations. (Cheers.) So I will feel bound to say in England, as I have said here, that no essential harm has been done by speculation or land concessions, and as regards any justice lurking under the remarks of the Socialists in England, that no immediate danger is to be apprehended in Canada. I say this in justice to the wise policy of the Government under which you are now living. (Cheers.) One of the objections urged in the old country against this country is that of the winter. The summers are well known. People in England are afraid of the supposed length, dreariness and wretchedness of the winter. Now I believe from our enquiry that this description of dreary and wretched winter is only in that portion of the country which lies underneath the Rocky Mountains and which under the influence of the Chinook winds is somewhat like the English winters, but apart from that as far as I could learn the winters in the rest of the country are rather bright and cheering. You have good honest snowfalls which harden on the ground, with bright weather and a blue sky overhead. The snow is so hardened that it makes first-class communication. The people sleigh about and walk about and on the whole have a very cheerful time. In fact many of the old residents told me that the winter was the finest season here. (Great cheers.) I think this very important that if my description of your winter is at all correct—and from

your kind applause I gather it is—that I say that it is very important that this fact should be made known at home, for the impression that long and dreary winters prevail there is doing great harm to the cause of emigration. As regards the summer everybody says it is too dry. If that is the case the drought may be mitigated by planting a lot of trees. The experience of every country in the world, in every quarter in the globe, when trees are swept away there drought follows, and when trees are planted there rains are vouchsafed in due season—the early and latter rains in their proper time. This universal experience would be satisfactory to you here. If farmers and settlers take precautions in planting trees in groves or patches along a stretch of avenues they will have the early and latter rains in due season. I must point out to you that if arboriculture is properly cared for the trees will grow. Poplar and maple trees are most suitable for the prairie country. In this western land the snow and frost is of great aid to the farmer. We have in England to sow in the autumn and the farmers have to look after our crops to a great extent all through the winter. Your farmers here have no such difficulty as this. All the sowing is done here in the spring; you have no autumn for this and here you have the advantage of us. The snow in the winter has prepared your ground and then the frost—the timely frost—has pulverized it and rendered it suitable for the plow. All these things are great advantages such as our brethren at home seldom enjoy. The last two or three winters we have had little frost and the consequence is

ONE GREAT PULVERIZING AGENCY HAS BEEN LOST,

an agency which you never fail to enjoy. I now come to notice the towns. We saw various towns and lost no opportunity of inspecting them, such as Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw and Calgary, and I must also include Regina and Broadview, and I am bound to congratulate you heartily on the condition of these rising places. It is wonderful the manner in which they have sprung up, and are springing up now. We observed that the streets are well laid out, the houses clean, tidy and picturesquely situated—villas springing up in the neighborhood surrounded with gardens and trees. We observed schools and churches and banks and other institutions. We saw also shops full of all the little paraphernalia of civilization, and the stocks of agricultural machinery I have already described. Altogether, the condition of these places is most satisfactory, and everywhere we saw evidences of what may be called culture. And here let me take the opportunity of congratulating you on the exhibition at Winnipeg. (Cheers). It was especially pleasing, as culture is a thing most likely to prove wanting in a young country. The way in which the exhibition was gotten up, the careful style in which the exhibits were arranged, I may say the scientific manner in which they were placed is very creditable to the community and is culture in the true sense of the word. Indeed, I think the Association are to be congratulated that it was for them this exhibition was got up, and that for this reason alone if for no other they have been instrumental in doing good to you and themselves, and thus making their visit memorable. I must say a word about communication by land and water. It would be like gilding fine gold if I were to say a word of praise about the Canadian Pacific Railway. Outside of Canada, railway management is not regarded as one of the strong points of your country, and as yet I am not able to congratulate you on it—your railway system has been pushed so rapidly that you have not been able to attain the perfection of management such as exists in parts of the United States and in England, but the C. P. R. appears to be an exception. Beyond two or three accidents of an unavoidable character, I am able to give the management of the C. P. R. the highest praise. But I am anxious to

press on your consideration that the C. P. R. is but the beginning of a vast railway system. It is the main artery from which may run veins into all directions. It is, I may say, the back bone of the body politic, from which the arms, the legs and toes are to come. As I have explained before

THE C. P. R. RUNS THROUGH A RICH COUNTRY,

but it is not the richest—there is a finer one to the north and to that region branches must go. It is said by many that the C. P. R. should have gone further north, but I believe those in charge have adopted the wisest course; the main line should go straight as an arrow from ocean to ocean. I have heard many remarks by farmers that railways are wanted to the south to connect with those pushing this way from the United States. These are matters of great and pressing importance. As to water communication, I am well aware that Canadian boatmen, celebrated in prose and poetry, are passing away before the advance of the iron horse, but I observe that steamboats are plying on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan and even to Edmonton. All this is satisfactory, though I am compelled to say that river communication will not stand before the railway but where there are railways it is necessary to have water competition which will have a beneficial tendency to keep down railway charges for freight. But, gentlemen, what is still more important for you, men of Canada, is the truly grand project of the Hudson's Bay navigation. (Continued cheers.) I am aware a committee of experts is now sitting on the project and considering whether it is practicable. If it is declared practicable, well and good, but if not then I will never abandon the hope that it will be found so by a future generation. (Cheers.) I believe it must be practicable, as the sea has been navigated for generations by the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels, and what is possible for them must be for the finely equipped steamers of the present day. What are the objections urged to the scheme? That the harbors in the bay are open only a few months in the year. But I believe the Hudson's Bay Company's ships came almost when they pleased, and should not the steamers? But if not, I do not see why the route is not practicable. I have seen in the old country a line which was open only three or four months in the year and did an enormous business. So that even if for only three or four months you have open navigation in the bay and ocean-going vessels come from Liverpool to Port Nelson, that circumstance will make a world of difference to the North-West and introduce a new factor into your political life. (Cheers.) It will make a new country of you, placing Winnipeg almost in direct communication with the markets of Liverpool, and it will have an immense effect on that great northern district which I regret I have not had time to visit. But I will state what I have heard concerning it, and what I believe are the convictions of those more competent to judge.

And now I will refer to the question of emigration to the North-West, which is of two kinds—that of cattle ranchers and farmers. I think the ranchers are getting a most excellent class of immigrants, the best possible, viz., sons of gentlemen who find every profession at home over-stocked, who cannot succeed at the bar, who do not feel like entering the church, who find all the counting-houses and banking establishments filled with clerks—they are beginning to think they will better their lot by taking to

CATTLE RANCHES

here. This is quite right. I would far sooner see my son on the horse's back driving about cattle than to see him sitting in a lawyer's office, in a damp room in London in the month of November. Here he will earn his bread and save a little money to make him a land owner and an independent man, before he is

thirty years of age. (Great cheers.) I have made acquaintance with several young men who are well educated and well bred and who now work away in the ranches, are healthy and robust and everything an Englishman ought to be, and although they are always in the saddle, nevertheless they have lost none of their good English manners and none of their original culture. I found several men who are in high standing at home, connected with ranches in this country and have capital invested in them. I am acquainted with Stacey Hill who has a splendid cattle ranche near Calgary; he is an eminent member of the English bar and a member of Parliament also, and altogether one of the most rising men in the profession. Nevertheless he has invested his money in a Canadian enterprise. I came out in the same ship as Mr. Inderwick, a Q. C. and also a member of Parliament. The latter has settled his son on a capital ranche near Fort McLeod, and that young Englishman is doing excellently well. As regards farmers and laborers I don't disguise that I apprehend that there will be difficulty because we want all the farmers we have got, and want farm laborers too, and cannot spare them. Artizans are of a kind you don't want here; they are more suitable for your friends in Ontario. There are many persons of varied professions who can't get on at home, having fallen into misfortunes and suffering from the depression of trade, would be willing to emigrate here, although they have had no special training in agriculture, and therefore I would venture to suggest that you would do well to establish technical schools for agriculture and especially here, where men coming out from England could undergo a practical training and be instructed before proceeding on the farms in the interior of the country. At all events as regards the prospects for emigrants I may give a favorable reply, because the British people are beginning to think that Canada is the country of great promise. Hitherto the United States have had perhaps a large share in emigration, especially since the development of the North-Western States, but now public attention is much more turned to these North-Western Provinces of yours with an ever increasing stream of immigration. Whether suitable for agriculture or not I do not know, but there will be numbers of them coming. Canada was little known in England a few years ago but to-day it is more widely known. Mention the name of Canada in England and the people prick up their ears. When I first visited Canada, I was, on my return home, asked by English audiences to give an account of what I had seen in Quebec and Ontario. I reserved my report on the North-West because I did not then see it but I am perfectly sure the moment I return home requisitions will be made to me to address

LARGE BODIES OF BRITISH ELECTORS

of Worcestershire and Birmingham regarding what I have seen. You can judge by what I have said this evening as to what I shall say there. (Cheers.) Knowing you are an audience of experts I have abstained from using fine language. I have moderated my expressions and restrained my enthusiasm. It is difficult in fact to praise people before their faces and I am under that disadvantage this evening. I shall not be under such disadvantage when I recross the Atlantic. Then I can praise you to my heart's content behind your backs. Then I will give full vent to the enthusiasm and glory in my heart, which I thought not judicious to do this evening. Then I can, in hifalutin expressions, dwell on the boundless prairie and the grand Rockies. (Cheers.) Then I shall be able to attempt to give expression to the glories of the land of promise, and then urge my fellow countrymen, especially friends and neighbors who cannot get on at home, to try their luck out here. I hope as I have had through your kindness an opportunity of rehearsing the performance this evening to perform it with more vivacity and energy than this evening. I

shall be able to give a sincere report regarding the future which lies before you and to advise with all earnestness my countrymen at home to take part in the development of this great country. And now I approach to a consideration of the feeling entertained towards you at home. Sometimes it appears to be the opinion among Canadians that you are disparaged. I am not aware of it, and I assure you that though the friends of Canada there are not well acquainted with you—your development is so great and rapid and the old maps all erroneous—I am not even sure that the Canadians of the east would be able to pass a satisfactory examination in the geography of the Saskatchewan, the Peace and the Mackenzie districts—but though your friends at home have an imperfect knowledge of the country, they have a grand idea of it. In fact, the most poetic ideas have arisen concerning things with which men were not acquainted. They know, in a vague way, that Canada is great and grand, and how that is, in my phlegmatic, prosaic and colorless way I will be able to explain to them. But I am sure no description I can give them will exceed the conceptions they have already formed. They imagine you, in an indistinct way, to be great, and in return for kindness and hospitality I have received here I shall give them more particular information. If my report be favorable—and you can judge from my remarks what it will be—it will gladden the hearts of your countrymen at home. (Cheers). It will make their eyes glisten for you, fellow countrymen and fellow Canadian subjects, as they feel the greatest interest in our colonial—I will not say dependencies but dominions forming part of the great empire, in which everywhere we are all equal and enjoying all the privileges of the motherland. Whatever your prosperity may be they will rejoice exceedingly. They will rejoice with you when you rejoice; they will weep with you when you have occasion to weep. In fact, they feel a patriotic, friendly, and indeed, brotherly sentiment toward you in common with all the colonies of the British Empire. (Loud and prolonged cheering).

MR C. C. PRANCE,

another member of the Association, said he had the opportunity of being a witness of Sir Richard's statement concerning the words and sentiments which animated the Association regarding this country. There was not a member of the association who came to this great country but returned with his eyes opened very considerably. It became a matter of considerable importance what was to be the future of this country—whether the depression which had existed over English agriculture for six or seven years was attributable to the climate or the disastrous seasons, or whether in the capabilities of this land was to be found a coming influx of wheat and cattle such as has been recently arriving on the shores of England. He was convinced it was, and that this would be a great food-producing country.

DR. CHEADLE

said when he visited the Canadian North-West before, it had exercised such a fascination, that he had greatly wished to come again. That visit and hope of the future had been postponed from year to year but at last the dream had been realized and he had been able to visit these shores once more. He referred to the little knowledge in England of this country twenty years ago. It was regarded as a cold desolate region, bound by frost and inhospitable, which grew nothing except the fur-bearing animals and if the people of Canada only knew these facts they would value even more than ever the present visit of the British Association, as it would pour on the old country a flood of evidence of a most convincing character, giving the real facts of the case. He referred to the remarkable yield of wheat in Manitoba, and touched on the unequalled pasturage

for cattle along the Saskatchewan, as well as the deposits of coal throughout the country. This great country, taken as a whole, he said, seems to possess resources of all kinds of its own. The only thing wanted on his previous visit was an outlet for the products of the country and that was now afforded by the energy of the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. One point he would like to call attention to was this, that the members of the Association were going away with a false impression of the country, as they had seen it only along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and had not beheld another district which differs greatly from it—he meant the Valley of the Saskatchewan, with its views and vales, lakes, streams and woods, with its great forests to the north, extending to the frozen regions of the Arctic circle. He felt that the Canadian Government and the people of the North-West were acting like the school-boy with the cake—he kept the plums to the last. So Canada was keeping the plum to the end, but he was glad that a railway was projected through the fertile belt. Another point to which he desired to call attention was that in the Rockies they had seen a district abounding in the most splendid scenery, but though they had seen all the glories of that great mass they knew little of the beauties contained in the recesses of the Mountains. There is a splendid recruiting ground which will rival Switzerland, and he hoped on his next and third visit to Canada to find the citizens of Winnipeg and those from all parts of Canada spending in the recesses of the mountains a time of leisure and dissipating with pleasure some of the wealth which he had no doubt would come with rapidity. A notable change since his previous visit was the difference in the commissariat for while then there every exertion was required to obtain sufficient to maintain life, now the great struggle was to avoid taking too much. The farther they went from the centres of civilization the greater were the luxuries with which they were surrounded. In regard to the manner in which the C. P. R. and the people of Canada had treated the Association, he would say that it was hospitable, generous and liberal beyond expectation. This great excursion to the Rockies was beyond anything before thought of; he thought all had enjoyed it and would carry back to England the pleasantest recollections, while they would be ever ready to welcome to England those Canadians whom they had met.

PROF. SHELDON

said that this was his fourth visit to Canada and he had enjoyed it more than any other. It had fallen to his lot for several years past to address the public through pamphlets in regard to the resources of Canada, and he could say that many had come from the old country on account of his writings, no less than 60 from Buxton, in Derbyshire, being induced to come to Canada on that account. He felt that however many may come, if they are industrious and frugal, they would have done a good thing in leaving over-crowded England and casting their lot in this great country. He congratulated the Government and the Syndicate on the pluck and enterprise they had displayed in building this great line, and they thus enjoyed the credit of having constructed the longest railway in the world, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This land would be of no use for agricultural purposes but for this great road. Touching on the agricultural prospects of our North-West, Prof. Sheldon said he had been delighted with the views of beautiful rolling land in the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, covered with a herbage which excelled any he had seen in any other part of the world. This grass is well adapted for ranching purposes, and the land also is rolling and hilly so that it affords a natural shelter for cattle in the winter. Yet he found that it was not advisable to trust altogether to providence but to provide some artificial

shelter. With regard to the great plains, he thought he could perceive much land fit for raising wheat and, perhaps, corn, while it was specially adapted for turnips. Here were the first principles for successful agriculture. He was particularly struck with the immense Bell Farm, and felt that it was conducted on sound, commercial principles, but at the same time Major Bell had made a striking remark which he felt bound to repeat. Major Bell had said that, allowing 8 per cent. on the capital invested, he would be able to deliver wheat at Liverpool at twenty shillings a quarter, or less than half the present price. If this was done by the Bell farm it could be done by individual settlers, and if it were true, he feared to think of the effect such a fact would have on the English farmers, who would then be more hopelessly out of the race than ever. The North-West wants population, while in England they have too much of it. The fecundity of the English people is proverbial and the result is that there many are suffering from over-crowding. The development of agriculture is the first thing the people of Canada must turn to, and in order to do that they want to have over from England people who understand agriculture and will carry on this work of development. There are many farmers standing up like rotten walls trying to make both ends meet, and these he felt would make much if they gave up their farms in England and, breaking up their associations for a time, come here where, as he had heard it said, each man could eat in peace under his own vine and fig-tree. He believed that not only would the Canadian North-West be the food producing centre for Canada but partly for England also, but that the people should go largely into cattle ranching—and he would state that the best land for that purpose was not confined to the farther west but the whole prairie was fitted under proper means for cattle ranching. Whether Canada remained in its present political condition united to England, or became separate (cries of "never"), or became annexed to some other country (cries of "no," "no,")—whatever might be the political future of Canada, he was sure its agricultural and commercial future contained elements of very magnificent achievements. (Cheers).

PROF. FRASER

spoke of the immense capacities and capabilities of this country, and said that when they returned to the old country they would ever bear in mind the pleasure of their visit to the Rocky Mountains and would scan the papers with an eager eye to see if there is anything relating to Calgary, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat or any of those rapidly growing western towns—the names of which would never fade from their memory. He said the party had come here almost as strangers, but they had established a bond of interest which could never die. On their return to England they would correct any erroneous impressions which had been made of this country. He thanked Prof. Macoun for the kindness he had extended to the party and he would never forget him. He would also remember the kindness of his colleagues who were connected with him. In travelling across this great western land it struck the party as one of promise and one of greatness; the fulfillment of it many would never live to see. British energy, British influence and British blood would make it a land flowing with milk and honey.

Prof. McAdam, Prof. Whitaker and others made brief addresses, all testifying to the great capabilities of the Canadian North-West, and the advantages it offered to intending emigrants. Prof. McAdam said that when he returned to England he would tell the people there what this country was like for raising grain, and had no hesitation in saying that many of the Scotch farmers would leave their farms there and come to Manitoba.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, made a visit to the North-West this year. In a public address, after making an extended trip through Manitoba, he said: I have seen this Province, to speak of which would be to tell what all know. But I can say that it is a beautiful Province and has a great future before it; that it has a most fertile soil and its productive qualities are incalculable; that there is room for thousands of settlers; that it is being peopled by a select set of men from the other countries of the world; that you don't intend to divide, and that you wish the progress of the province but in connexion with the rest of the Dominion. (Cheers.) Up to now the provinces have been separated by the great lakes, and you have not been given the communication that your activity and energy require. Don't lose patience as in eight or ten months more you will have communication over the line north of Lake Superior. There is no reason why you should not then visit us more frequently.

Capt. Scott—Some people do already. (Laughter.)

Sir Hector Langevin—Yes, because the people elect them and send them, but anyway I want the people to come and see us frequently. We are well disposed toward you. We have no prejudices towards the people of Manitoba. We wish to treat them as we desire to be treated ourselves. But let me go back to the immense prairies which are fast disappearing before the cultivation of the settlers. There you see where fifteen months ago there was nothing but the bare prairie to-day a town of from 700 to 1,000 people—towns of respectable size, thriving towns such as would be an honor to any part of the Dominion and inhabited by men of pluck who intend that they shall be prosperous cities. Winnipeg had better look out for these rivals, for there is great enterprise in the west. They look at Winnipeg as their model and hope soon to equal it in proportions and then push ahead of it.

Capt. Scott—We will go with them.

Sir Hector Langevin—That will be a desirable emulation. These towns will succeed. I have my mind's eye upon them but I will not name them as that might be invidious, but I will say that they are beautifully situated, their prospects are good and I have no doubt they will secure a large share of trade and go on and prosper. I have also seen the country, I have seen the people, I have seen the farmers, I have seen the fields, I have seen the produce, I have seen the grain on the fields. Gentlemen, I have seen the country, and it is a fertile and healthy one. The soil is so good that I have yet to find an acre of bad land in all my travels. (Cheers.) There were stories of the existence of a great wilderness: because they had one on the other side it was thought there should be one here. But it does not exist. Instead of a sterile and barren land I found a good and fertile country, and in the model farms established by the C. P. R. to show the richness of the soil, I saw myself crops that were standing and crops that were cut, and what did I find? That on the experimental farms there was the most beautiful wheat, the best oats possible, and most promising cabbages and vegetables. I saw some of the best farms in the North-West at Calgary. I saw a delegation of men there from Quebec—men of education, practical farmers—ascertaining how the land was, and before they left they made 300 entries for settlers who will be brought from the Eastern Townships. No better evidence than that should be needed to prove that the land is good, as they cannot be deceived, being practical farmers. Therefore, let us treat these stories about the writing being a desert as fables. I have visited large and small farms. I have gone to the beautiful Bell farm where I saw 5,500 acres in wheat, 1,500 in oats and 500 in flax, and I was told the result this year would be 125,000 bushels of

wheat and 80,000 bushels of oats. And, gentlemen, that is only the beginning. You can judge somewhat of the result when I tell you that the amount of land cultivated is equal to a band four feet wide all around the earth. Next year there will be 12,000 or 13,000 acres under crop and they will continue to increase until a total of 25,000 acres is brought under cultivation. The care of such a farm is great, with telephones to all sections giving orders to the farmers, and while I was there I saw 42 self-binders at work, five or six large engines and I don't know how many reapers. This farm is a credit to any country and it shows what labor and care can do. If they can produce such crops, surely one man can do the same on a smaller scale. I also visited the Sykes farm, the Sifton farm, and that of Mr. Claude Hamilton, who has a field of wheat extending a mile each way. After speaking about the soil let me say a few words about the men. I have found them the most intelligent, earnest and ambitious men I have met in any country—ambitious to make this a great and prosperous country. I have seen them and spoken to them, for I wanted to know, not only what scenery, soil and produce you had, but what the men had to say, whether they were pleased or whether there were any that grumbled—and grumbling is the birthright of every British subject. I have seen these men and asked them what their grievances are. The men in the towns? No. They were satisfied with the present, that it was good. The farmers? I asked what they thought, and they all but two said they were satisfied with their position in the country—that they believed they would have a large crop and bountiful harvest. These men said they found the land policy of the Government was most liberal, and they were right.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE,

who was Premier of Canada from 1873 to 1878 and who is now a member of the House of Commons, made his first visit to Manitoba and the Territories during the past summer. On his return he addressed a public meeting in Winnipeg, saying among other things:—

"I think a great deal of the country. I have read accounts of the voyages of early fathers and works of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and other writers, and have come to the conclusion that we have in the North-West Territory, and in this Province, too, the finest part of the great continent which we inhabit. I have visited the coal mines of the Saskatchewan, and have been enabled to see some of the mineral wealth this country contained. The amount of this wealth is perfectly incomprehensible to anyone. The coal fields were hundreds of miles in extent, and at one place passed through a seam of coal forty feet in thickness. The question of soil, I have no doubt whatever, is solved. The question of the climate is one that requires some attention, also that of the quantity of the rain fall. In many countries besides this the want of rain is a difficulty and irrigation has to be resorted to. If the amount of rain that has fallen about Winnipeg during the last two or three weeks were distributed fairly the wants of other places would be to a certain extent supplied. If other places are not so greatly blessed as this I hope that something will be done to ameliorate the condition of those districts where the rain fall is small, and I have no doubt that it can be done. I have no doubt either of the probability of removing another difficulty, the presence of alkali, by cultivation. My friends and myself have visited the experimental farms in order to satisfy ourselves as to the results of the cultivation of this one year, and the results seem to me to be satisfactory; from all the information I could gather there could be no doubt that the whole country, less a small percentage, could be cultivated with satisfactory results. I had heard before leaving home that in the neighbourhood of the great ranches of the west there was no wheat growing; that with trifling exceptions the land was

thoroughly unsuited to agricultural purposes; but when we reached Calgary we ascertained from ocular demonstration that the finest crops in the North-West were grown there. I saw oats in which I was able to hide myself, and barley, wheat and roots of enormous proportions. All the grain seemed of a most satisfactory description."

A FALSEHOOD DISPROVED.

A special train of a novel character, composed of fourteen cars and locomotive, left the Winnipeg yard on Friday, 12th October, 1883, bound for the West. It contained teams, men and outfit necessary for the establishing of experimental farms along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Moose Jaw. Readers will recollect the late efforts of many prominent men and newspapers to belittle the territory along the line between Moose Jaw and Calgary, even going so far as to assert that this large tract was made up of desert and alkali lands, entirely unfit for cultivation, as the following quotation will show:

"The Company have been permitted to divert their main line so far to the south that for hundreds of miles it runs through land which is unfit for settlement. When they asked for such an alteration of the contract in their favor, they should have been warned that they would still be compelled to take the chief part of the land subsidy along the line of Railway. They knew what the lands they wished to traverse are like. Their general character has been known for a quarter of a century. They constitute the northern portion of a great American desert, which is projected like the apex of a cone into Canadian territory."

To prove how utterly at variance with the facts such assertions as these were the C. P. R. Company conceived the idea of establishing farms at various points to test the agricultural capabilities of this district. The Directors did not undertake this work with the view of satisfying themselves as to the fertility of these lands, and the correctness of locating the line where it has been constructed, but their desire was, by absolute proof, to show to the many thousands of tourists, capitalists and settlers who would travel over the section of the line between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains that their assertions as to the value of this land were well founded, for while adverse opinions were held and any doubts remained, it would be difficult to get farmers to try an experiment in which there was the slightest chance of failure.

As the season was far advanced, it was necessary to adopt a plan for covering the greatest extent of territory in the shortest time, that adopted was as follows: The location for the farm decided on, the thirty teams were unloaded in the morning and put to work under the direction of one of the Company's field inspectors, and continued to break throughout the day. The Company's land commissioner, after seeing the day's work fairly started, took the locomotive and his car, and went in advance until he found a suitable place for the next day's operations, returning to the first point in the evening to load up and move the entire outfit during the night to the next location chosen.

The farms were established at the following stations: 1, Secretan; 2, Rush Lake; 3, Swift Current; 4, Gull Lake; 5, Maple Creek; 6, Forres; 7, Dunmore; 8, Stair; (these two being the nearest stations east and west of Medicine Hat at the crossing of the Saskatchewan River) 9, Tilley and 10, Gleichen, the last being within view of the Rocky Mountains. The breaking throughout was found to be easy, the soil in every case good and in most instances excellent, ranking with the choicest lands in the Company's more eastern belt; wherever the rating of the soil is lowered, according to the Company's standard, owing to its being of a lighter grade, the inferiority will be compensated for by the certainty of the grain maturing more rapidly.

The descriptions of the various farms and the ratings, as per the Company's uniform classification, of the sections at the ten farms according to their numbers, are as follows: It being understood that under the Company's system of examination, all lands rated at 1½ are excellent for general farming purposes,

but may cover several descriptions, number 1 only being superior, to obtain which latter rating the soil must be of the very highest known quality in every respect and practically inexhaustible.

Secretan.—Sections 34 and 35, Township 17, Range 4, west of the 3rd Principal Meridian. Ground was broken at Secretan Station, 443 miles west of Winnipeg, at a point twenty miles beyond the last settler's house, within sight of the line, on Monday, October 15th, 1883. This farm is established on the summit of the Missouri Coteau, at an elevation of 2284 feet above the sea level. Eleven and a half acres were broken at this point. Classification of soil: clay loam, five to ten inches deep, sub-soil sandy clay, rates 1½.

Rush Lake.—Section 14, Township 17, Range 11, west of the 3rd Principal Meridian. 489 miles west of Winnipeg. Elevation 2310 feet above the sea level. Thirteen acres of ground were broken at this point, situated on a slightly rising piece of ground north of the track, a little west of the station. Soil—sandy loam, five to eight inches deep; sub-soil—sandy clay, gravelly on ridges, rates 1½.

In this locality there is a large quantity of good agricultural land, with a favorable slope and drainage. Rush Lake is a large sheet of water and in the autumn swarms with ducks, geese, swans and pelican. The rushes along the western shore, from which the lake derives its name, afford excellent cover for shooting, and this lake is becoming a celebrated sporting ground. Large quantities of hay were put up at the western end of the lake, during the construction of the prairie section of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Swift Current.—510 miles west of Winnipeg. 2430 feet above the level of the sea. 20 acres broken. Situate on Section 19, Township 15, Range 13 west of the 3rd Principal Meridian, south of the track and east of the river, on the first bench of the valley proper. This is a representative section of a vast tract of land, stretching from the Saskatchewan River on the north to the spurs of the Cypress Hills on the south. Soil varies from clay loam to sandy loam ten to fifteen inches deep with clay and sandy clay sub-soil. Swift Current Creek is a rapid, clear stream, rising in the Cypress Hills, and flowing into the Saskatchewan River, and as it has a considerable volume of water during the entire year, would afford excellent water power at many points along its course.

Gull Lake.—546 miles west of Winnipeg—Section 23, Township, 13, Range 19, west of the 3rd Principal Meridian; 2569 feet above the sea level. Thirty acres broken. This farm occupies a commanding position to the south of the track and surrounding the station. Soil, a sandy loam, eight to eighteen inches deep, with sandy and sandy clay sub-soil. Rates 1½ to 2. Near this farm are many small lakes and Gull Lake, from which the station takes its name; these like all the waters of the North-West Territory, abound in wild fowl. Much of the land south of this point, towards the Cypress Hills, is of very good quality, the soil being richer and heavier than that of the farm.

Maple Creek.—597 miles west of Winnipeg; 2500 feet above sea level. Section 15, Township 11, Range 25 west of 3rd Principal Meridian. Eighteen acres broken in a very fine position to the north of the track, on the nearest available point to the station and in full view of the town. The track here runs through a flat which some describe as an "alkali bottom." In order to test it for agricultural purposes, a piece of the bottom in addition to the main farm on the sloping upland was broken. Several miles to the south of Maple Creek, in the direction of Cypress Hills, were found patches of land broken during the past summer, and the soil on the tops of the high hills was equally as good as that in the immediate neighborhood of the station. It is of a somewhat lighter nature than in Manitoba, but settlers may count on a better climate, and, with

proper farming, more certain crops. Soil—sandy loam, six to twelve inches deep. Subsoil—sandy clay. Rates 1½. Maple Creek is one of the most promising of the many rising towns on the C. P. R., and to the south, east and west there is a large area of country admirably suited for settlement. The land is of excellent quality and is traversed by many small streams of purest water which rise in the Cypress Hills. Elsewhere water of good quality is easily obtained by digging. Large quantities of excellent prairie hay are annually cut, and in the Cypress Hills to the south there is abundance of timber for fencing, building logs and lumber. Two sawmills on the Hills are turning out large quantities of pine lumber, shingles and lath of fine quality. Stock winter out, and thrive well on the nutritious grasses of the foot hills, and many thousand head will this season be shipped at this point from the ranches of Northern Montana. There is already a considerable number of settlers in the locality, and negotiations are pending for the settlement of two large colonies in the coming spring.

Forres—615 miles west of Winnipeg; Situate on Section 31, Township 12, Range 28 west of 3rd Principal Meridian. 2437 feet above sea level. 28 acres broken. Soil—light, sandy loam, five to twelve inches deep, with sand and sandy clay subsoil. Rates 1½ to 2. Forres farm being only eighteen miles west of Maple Creek, bears almost the same relation to the Cypress Hills as that place, and the remarks made with regard to soil, water, hay and timber supply in that locality are equally applicable to this place. There are as yet no settlers in the immediate vicinity.

Dunmore—651 miles west of Winnipeg. 2406 feet above sea level. Situate on Section 7, Township 12, Range 4 west of 4th Principal Meridian. 35 acres broken. The land appears lighter than the other farms, being sandy loam four to eight inches deep, with sandy subsoil. Rates 2. Dunmore farm is about 10 miles east of the South Saskatchewan River, where it is crossed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The South Saskatchewan is a magnificent stream, and is traversed by steamers from Medicine Hat to the Galt Coal Mines, a point over 100 miles west of the railroad crossing. This River is navigable to its junction with the North Branch, where the main stream is formed. The North Branch has for many years been navigated as far as Edmonton near the foot of the Rocky Mountains. With slight improvements these streams will make water communications of incalculable value in the future development of this country. This place is easily supplied with lumber from the Cypress Hills and much of the intervening country is of very superior quality for agricultural and grazing purposes. Before passing to the western banks of the Saskatchewan a word with regard to the Cypress Hills country. A large area of these hills themselves and also of the Foot Hills, where not timbered, is admirably adapted to grazing and dairy farming. Cattle have wintered out here for many years and a herd of several hundred head owned by Major Shurtleffe of the North-West Mounted Police came through the last winter in excellent condition. The country is admirably adapted to sheep raising, being almost entirely free from the spear or porcupine grass, the danger from which has been so much spoken of. It is more than probable that a large extent of this country will be immediately used for sheep raising, which industry will, as settlement advances, give place to mixed farming.

Stair—668 miles west of Winnipeg. 2439 feet above the sea level. Situate on Section 19, Township 13, Range 6 west of the 4th Principal Meridian. Eighteen acres broken. Soil, clay loam, six to ten inches deep; sub-soil, clay. Rates 1½. A large quantity of similar land is to be found in the surrounding country. This farm is situated to the north of the station, eight miles west from the crossing of the Saskatchewan River. From this station a spur line runs

southwards to the coal mines of the Saskatchewan Coal Company, about a mile and a half distant. This company's mine is located on a ravine close to the Saskatchewan River. The seam being worked is about two hundred feet below the prairie level and about five feet thick. The coal is brought to prairie level by a double track inclined railway, worked by a stationary engine. The coal is of the form known as lignite, of good quality, and the quantity is practically inexhaustible as the seam may be traced in its outcroppings for several miles along the river. There are numerous locations where the settler may mine for himself by simply drifting into the banks.

Tilley—713 miles west of Winnipeg; 2470 feet above sea level. Situate on Section 19, Township 17, Range 12 west of 4th Principal Meridian. Soil, sandy loam, medium light, six to eight inches deep; clay subsoil. Rates 13. Much of the soil had been removed by prairie fires and other causes, leaving patches of exposed subsoil, showing traces of alkali, which, together with some sage brush and cactus, gives the land an arid appearance. This farm is situated close to the station, south of the track, and is somewhat low lying, presenting rather an unpromising appearance. It is not by any means a fair specimen of the lands in this locality, but was chosen rather with a view of testing land of this class. To the north of the station is a lake and marsh of considerable extent, which in season swarm with myriads of duck, geese, swan and other wild fowl.

Gleichen—785 miles west of Winnipeg; 2961 feet above sea level. Situate on south-west quarter of Section 13, Township 22, Range 23, west of 4th Principal Meridian. The farm lies north of the station. Its soil is a rich dark loam, eight to fourteen inches deep, with a clay and sandy clay subsoil, rating No. 1. The farm contains forty-two acres. It is situated at the end of the Sixth Division of the railway west of Winnipeg, where there is a round-house and work shops, together with offices and buildings usual to a divisional terminus. The land is a fair specimen of the district which stretches many miles in every direction. To the south of the railway track is the reserve of the Blackfoot tribe of Indians, on the banks of the Bow River, which has its rise at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, where its valley affords a pass renowned for its beauty and grandeur. On the reserve are two Indian villages, comprising about 2,000 inhabitants, who, as the large game is rapidly disappearing with the presence of civilization, are betaking themselves to agricultural pursuits, under the direction of farm instructors appointed by the Government.

The grasses of this locality are admirably suited to stock raising and dairy farming, the farm being situated on the eastern portion of the far famed grazing districts which stretch westward to the Rockies, whose snow-capped peaks are distinctly visible through the clear atmosphere—some 150 miles distant.

About fifteen miles to the east lies the celebrated coal seam that crops out on the banks of the Bow River, near the Blackfoot crossing, and trends northerly along the Crowfoot Creek. This seam was traced last winter for several miles by means of borings carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The seam wherever tested showed a good quality of coal ten feet in thickness. It was found at depths varying from 65 to 115 feet below the surface. A shaft is now being sunk by the Company, with a view to its early development.

FARM OPERATIONS DURING 1884.

It was not intended to attempt the raising of crops on the farms during the season of 1884. The idea was to cultivate and prepare the ground thoroughly, in accordance with the best known practice of breaking and backsetting, so as to have a seed-bed ready for the spring of 1885. Those in charge of the work were, however, after seeing the land once turned up, so impressed with the belief that a fair yield could be obtained, even off the sod, that it was decided to make

the attempt; considering it advisable, in view of the reiterated statements that this section of country was unfit for settlement, to run the risk of imperfect cultivation rather leave the important question unsolved for another season. A special train therefore left Winnipeg on Thursday, 27th day of March, taking boarding cars, men, teams, implements and seed grain to commence the spring operations. At Winnipeg there was still much snow on the ground, but on going westward the weather became milder and snow disappeared, so that when Dunmore was reached, on the 29th, the snow was entirely gone, the ground dry and the frost out to a depth of several inches. The train arrived at Gleichen, the most westerly of the farms, on the 30th, and ploughing and seeding commenced on March 31st, with ground dry and weather mild and beautiful overhead.

At each farm a small plat was left to be planted with roots and garden vegetables. Having regard to the date at which the breaking was done it need hardly be said to those at all conversant with prairie farming, that the sod had no chance to rot, and the land, when spring seeding was commenced, was practically in the same condition as when left in the fall, so that a proper seed-bed could not be prepared, and, as a consequence, much of the seed grain lay on the surface to be dried up by the sun or carried off by birds and gophers. The reader will bear in mind that the dates of breaking refer to the year 1883, and those of seeding and harvesting to 1884.

SECRETAN.

The land in this farm was broken on the 15th October, and sown on 6th of April; the ground on that date being backset and the seed sown with a broadcast seeder and harrowed in. During the afternoon rain and sleet fell, and the land containing a considerable amount of clay, the seeding was poorly done. A few hills of potatoes were planted and some turnips sown on the 12th of June. The roots gave promise of a fair yield, but as there was no one left in charge, they were gathered by travellers before reaching maturity. The grain was cut on the 1st September.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|------------------|-----|-------|
| Wheat yielded | 22 | bus. | per | acre. |
| Oats | " | 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ | " | " |
| Barley | " | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | " |
| Peas | " | 10 | " | " |

Note—The yield of peas on the several farms is no index to the value of the crop in this country. The vines, though remarkably well podded, and the grain of fine quality, were very thin on the ground owing to the impossibility of covering the seed with the unrotted sod.

RUSH LAKE.

The land was broken on the 16th of October and sown on the 14th of April. The crop was harvested on the 1st of September.

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----|-------|
| Wheat yielded | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | bushels | per | acre. |
| Oats | " | 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ | " | " |
| Barley | " | 18 | " | " |
| Peas | " | 12 | " | " |

A few potatoes were planted on the 11th of June which did well notwithstanding that they received no further attention.

SWIFT CURRENT.

The land was broken on the 28th of October and grain was sown on the 12th and 16th of April. This farm was not fenced till about the middle of June, and the crop was considerably damaged by the Indian ponies and cattle grazing on it. Oats were cut on the 13th of August and wheat on the 21st.

Wheat yielded $13\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Weight per bush. $61\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Oats " 30 " " "
 Peas " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
 No barley sown.

GULL LAKE.

Land broken on the 20th of October. Sowing was done on the 11th and 28th of April and 1st of May, and harvesting on 18th of August and 7th of September.

Wheat yielded 24 bushels per acre. Weight per bush. 60 lbs.
 Oats " $55\frac{3}{4}$ " " " " " " 41 lbs.
 Barley " $29\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " 51 lbs.
 Peas " $16\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "

Roots and garden vegetables did very well.

MAPLE CREEK.

The land was broken on the 18th of October and the seed sown on the 10th of April. Oats and barley were cut on the 9th of August and wheat on the 19th of the same month.

Wheat yielded $22\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre. Weight per bush. $61\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Oats " $49\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " $36\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 Barley " $30\frac{3}{4}$ " " " " " " 51 lbs.
 Peas " $15\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "

FORRES.

The land was broken on the 27th of October, and the seed sown on the 8th and 19th of April, and harvested on the 11th and 20th of August. Wheat which was sown on the 8th of April was cut on the 11th of August, taking only four months and three days to mature.

Wheat yielded $30\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Weight per bushel $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Oats " 50 " " " 41 lbs.
 Barley " $27\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 50 lbs.
 Peas " $15\frac{3}{4}$ " " "

Gardening was not commenced till the 27th of May, yet all garden vegetables, including corn, matured and yielded well.

DUNMORE.

The land was broken here on the 24th of October and sown on the 4th and 5th of April. Barley was harvested on the 23rd of July, oats on the 6th of August and wheat on the 7th of August. Barley requiring three months and sixteen days to mature, oats four months and one day and wheat four months and two days. Cutting was entirely finished on this farm on August 8th, which shows how early the crops can be gathered in this section.

Gardening was not commenced till the 23rd of May, yet all vegetables, including corn, fully matured,

Wheat yielded 20 bushels per acre. Weight per bushel, 63 lbs.
 Oats " $38\frac{1}{4}$ " " " 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 Barley " $32\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 50 lbs.
 Peas " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

STAIR.

Land was broken on the 18th of October and sown on the 3rd and 20th of April. Barley was cut on the 25th of July, wheat and oats on the 9th of August.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Wheat yielded | 19½ bushels per acre. | Weight per bushel, | 62½ lbs. |
| Oats | " 24½ | " " | not weighed |
| Barley | " 15 | " " | 52 lbs. |
| Peas | " 12 | " " | 64 lbs. |

Gardening was not commenced here till the 21st of May.

TILLEY.

As before remarked, great results could not be expected from this land, though cultivation will greatly improve it. This farm was broken on the 20th of October and sown on the 2nd of April, when very wet. Barley was cut on the 18th of August, and wheat and oats on the 25th of the same month.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Wheat yielded | 12 bushels per acre. | Weight per bushel, | 59 lbs. |
| Oats | " 38½ | " " | not weighed |
| Barley | " 14 | " " | 48 lbs. |
| Peas | " 10 | " " | |

Gardening commenced on the 19th of May.

GLEICHEN.

Land was broken on the 22nd of October and sown on the 31st of March and 22nd of April. Wheat and oats were cut on the 25th of August and the balance of wheat on the 9th of September. This finished the harvesting on the experimental farms.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Wheat yielded | 28½ bushels per acre. | Weight per bushel, | 61½ lbs. |
| Oats | " 56½ | " " | 43½ lbs. |
| Peas | " 13 | " " | |

No barley sown.

AVERAGE FROM ALL THE FARMS.

Wheat, 21½ bushels; Oats, 44½; Barley, 23½; Peas, 12½.

The above yields were ascertained by accurately chaining the ground and weighing the grain, this work being done by a qualified Dominion Land Surveyor, and the results, both favorable and otherwise, have been fully given.

At each farm about one acre of spring wheat and oats were sown and harrowed in in the fall when breaking was done. Much of this grain germinated during the mild weather of November and December, at which time it showed green above the ground, and as a consequence it was nearly all killed during the winter, and the ground had to be resown in spring. Some small pieces of wheat which were not entirely killed out were left, and, though the straw showed a rank growth with heads of grain much larger than that sown in spring, the crop ripened very unevenly and much later. Fall sowing of spring wheat, which has proved successful in Manitoba, is not likely to be a success in the western country, as the winter is much more mild and open, and the grain liable to germinate and be killed. Fall wheat has not, as far as we are aware, been tried, and there seems no reason why it should not prove successful.

The results obtained, considering the manner in which the land was treated, proved much more satisfactory than was anticipated, and show—

1st—That for grain growing, the land in this section of country is capable of giving as large a wheat yield per acre as the heavier lands of Manitoba. (See Manitoba Crop Reports of 1883.)

2nd—That a fair crop can be obtained the first year of settlement on breaking.

3rd—That for fall seeding with spring grain on the western plains, a satisfactory result cannot be looked for with any degree of certainty.

4th—That cereals, roots, and garden produce can be successfully raised at an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea level.

5th—That seedling can be done sufficiently early to allow of all the crop being harvested before the first of September.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations with respect to the disposal of Dominion Lands in Manitoba and North-West are now in force:—

1. The surveyed lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be classified as follows:

Class A.—Lands within twenty-four miles of the main line or any branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on either side thereof.

Class B.—Lands within twelve miles, on either side, of any projected line of railway (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway), approved by Order-in-Council published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Class C.—Lands south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway not included in Class A or B.

Class D.—Lands other than those in classes A, B and C.

HOMESTEADS OR FREE GRANT LANDS.

2. The even-numbered sections in all the foregoing classes are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emption.

(a.) Except in class D, where they may be affected by colonization agreements.

(b.) Except where it may be necessary out of them to provide wood lots for settlers.

(c.) Except in cases where the Minister of the Interior, under provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain lands, and sell them at public auction or otherwise deal with them as the Governor-in-Council may direct.

3. The odd-numbered sections in Class A are reserved for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

4. The odd-numbered sections in Classes B and C shall be for sale at \$2.50 per acre, payable at the time of sale.

(a.) Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor-in-Council.

5. The odd-numbered sections in Class D shall be for sale at \$2 per acre, payable at the time of sale.

(a.) Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor-in-Council.

(b.) Except lands affected by colonization agreements, as hereinafter provided.

6. Persons who, subsequent to survey, but before the issue of the Order-in-Council of 9th October, 1879, excluding odd-numbered sections from homestead entry, took possession of land in odd-numbered sections by residing on and cultivating the same, shall, if continuing so to occupy them, be permitted to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries as if they were on even-numbered sections.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

7. The prices for pre-emption lots shall be as follows:

For lands in Classes A, B and C, \$2.50 per acre.

For lands in Class D, \$2.00 per acre.

Payments shall be made in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as the settler may, under the provisions of the

Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for the homestead to which such pre-emption lot belongs.

TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

14. The Minister of the Interior may direct the reservation of any odd or even-numbered section having timber upon it, to provide wood for homestead settlers on sections without it; and each such settler may, where the opportunity for so doing exists, purchase a wood lot, not exceeding twenty acres, at the price of \$5 per acre in cash.

15. The Minister of the Interior may grant, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships. The lands covered by such licenses are hereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and for sale.

PASTURAGE LANDS.

16. Under the authority of the Act 14 Victoria, Chap. 16, leases of tracts for grazing purposes may be granted on the following conditions:

(a.) Such leases are to be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

(b.) In surveyed territory, the land embraced by the lease shall be described in townships and sections. In unsurveyed territory, the party to whom a lease may be promised shall, before the issue of the lease, cause a survey of the tract to be made, at his own expense, by a Dominion Land Surveyor, under instructions from the Surveyor-General; and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.

(c.) The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of \$10 for every 1,000 acres embraced by his lease, and shall, within three years from the granting of the lease, place on the tract one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall during its term maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.

(d.) After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon the tract leased, the lessee may purchase land within his household for a home farm and corral, paying therefor \$2.00 per acre in cash.

(e.) Failure to fulfil any of the conditions of his lease shall subject the lessee to forfeiture thereof.

17. When two or more parties apply for a grazing lease of the same land tenders shall be invited, and the lease shall be granted to the party offering the highest premium therefor in addition to the rental. The said premium to be paid before the issue of the lease.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

18. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip or Police or Military Bounty Warrants.

19. These regulations shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; or to sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are School lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

AMENDED LAND REGULATIONS.

On the 29th of November last, an Order-in-Council was passed on a report of Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Minister of the interior, rescinding the Order-in-Council of July 5th 1882, and authorizing him "to open for homestead and pre-emption entries the even numbered Sections remaining vested in the Crown in the territory between the Southern limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt and the International Boundary, from and after the 1st day of January, 1884."

Settlers are therefore now free to homestead and pre-empt on the lands referred to.

MILE BELT RESERVE OPEN FOR HOMESTEAD.

on the 29th November last, an Order-in-Council was passed with reference to what is known as the "Mile Belt Reserve," being the even-numbered Sections next to and along both sides of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches, which are withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entries on the 11th day of March, 1882.

The following Memorandum of the Minister of the Interior, sanctioned by Order-in-Council, contains the Rules and Regulations with reference to settlement in the Mile Belt:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Ottawa, 25th November, 1881.

Memorandum

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council that inasmuch as the Stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway between the City of Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, have been located, and in view of the importance of the early settlement and cultivation of what is known as the "Mile Belt Reserve," being the even-numbered sections next to and along both sides of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches which were withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entries on the 11th day of March 1882, he is of opinion that the same should be re-opened as far west as the 11th Principal Meridian.

The undersigned recommends, therefore, that he be authorized to open for homestead and pre-emption entries, from and after the 1st day of January, 1881, so much of the said "Mile Belt Reserve," being east of the 11th Principal Meridian, and remaining vested in the Crown, as has not been set apart for town sites and reserves made in connection with town sites, railway stations, Mounted Police Posts, mining and other special purposes, and as may not, as in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior, be required for any of the purposes above mentioned or otherwise reserved by him, on the following conditions:

1. Every section shall be held to be subdivided into two homesteads and two pre-emptions, and any homesteader shall be entitled to obtain homestead entry or homestead and pre-emption entries, by making application according to the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," provided that in every case in which homestead and pre-emption entries are obtained, the same shall be for either the east or the west half of the Section.

2. The homestead entry shall be subject to the following conditions in respect to cultivation and cropping, that is to say:—

(a) That the homesteader shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop 10 acres of his homestead quarter section;

(b) And shall, within the succeeding year, crop the said 10 acres, and break and prepare for crop 15 acres additional,—making 25 acres;

(c) And, within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he shall crop the said 25 acres, and break and prepare for crop 15 acres additional, so that within three years of the date of homestead entry, he shall have not less than 25 acres cropped, and 15 acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

3. That so soon as any homesteader shall have satisfied the Minister of the Interior that he has fulfilled the foregoing conditions in respect to cultivation and cropping and has in all other respects complied with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," in respect of homesteads, and homesteads and pre-emptions, he shall be entitled to receive a patent for his homestead, or for his homestead and pre-emption, as the case may be.

4. That a patent shall not issue to any homesteader before he shall have satisfied the Minister of the Interior that he has bona fide fulfilled the conditions in respect to cultivation and cropping prescribed by section 2 of this memorandum, and has in all other respects complied with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," in respect to homesteads and homesteads and pre-emptions.

5. If any homesteader fail to cultivate and crop his homestead in the manner prescribed by section 2 of this memorandum, or fail to comply with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," in respect to homesteads and homesteads and pre-emptions, his right to the land shall be forfeited, and the entry or entries shall be cancelled.

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.

COAL LANDS.

The following districts have been set apart and the lands therein withdrawn from ordinary sale and from settlement, and declared to be Coal Districts, the same to be known as those of the *Souris River*, the *Bow River*, the *Belly River*, and the *Saskatchewan River*, the said districts for the present to be composed as follows:—

I.—SOURIS RIVER COAL DISTRICT.

Townships 1 and south halves of 2. Ranges 5 and 6, West of 2nd Meridian.

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|---------|---|---|
| " | 1, 2, 3, | " | 7, 8, | " | " |
| " | 1, 2, 3, | " | 9, 10, | " | " |
| " | 1, 2, 3, 4, | " | 11, | " | " |
| " | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, | " | 12, 13, | " | " |
| " | 2, 3, 4, 5, | " | 14, | " | " |
| " | 3, 4, 5, | " | 15, | " | " |
| " | 4, 5, | " | 16, | " | " |
| " | 5, | " | 17, | " | " |

II.—BOW RIVER COAL DISTRICT.

Townships 19, 20, 21, Ranges 18, 19, West of 4th Meridian.
 " 20, 21, 22, " 20, 21, " "

III.—BELLY RIVER COAL DISTRICT.

Townships 11, 12, 13, Ranges 21, 22, 23, west of 4th meridian.

IV.—SASKATCHEWAN RIVER COAL DISTRICT.

Townships 11, 12, 13, Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, west of 4th meridian.
 " 14, 15, 16, " 3, 3, 4, 5. " " " "

2nd. The land within the said coal districts will be surveyed as soon as possible, and thereafter will be periodically offered for sale, by tender or public auction, at an upset price; the same, together with the terms and conditions of the sale, to be fixed from time to time by the Minister of the Interior.

3rd. With respect to leases which have already been granted, each lessee who has fulfilled the conditions thereof, may, within two years from the date of the Order in Council authorizing his lease, convert the leasehold into freehold, by paying in cash the upset price placed by the Minister of the Interior on the lands in the coal district wherein the said leasehold is situated; but the lease shall be null and void in all cases where the conditions have not been fulfilled by the lessee, especially the conditions contained in clause 5 of the said regulations, which is as follows: "That failure to commence active operations within one year and to work the mine within two years of the commencement of the term of the lease, or to pay the ground rent or royalty, shall subject the lessee to forfeiture of the lease and resumption of the land by the Crown.

4th. In cases where the Minister of the Interior satisfies himself that companies, or persons, have expended considerable sums of money in exploring for coal within the limit of any district for which they may have applied under the regulations of the 17th December, 1881, the said lands may be sold to such companies or persons at the upset price fixed for lands in the coal district in which such tract may be situated.

5th. The boundaries beneath the surface of coal mining locations shall be the vertical planes or lines in which their surface boundaries lie.

6th. The rights of lessees, and of persons in favor of whom Orders in Council authorizing leases have been passed, shall not be affected by these Regulations, except in so far as they may be consistent therewith.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LAND REGULATIONS.

From the fact of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company owning 25,000,000 acres of land in the Canadian North-West, that is, speaking generally, the odd-numbered sections in the regions where they own lands, it is desirable to give in this place, the regulations and prices under which they sell them.

All applications for Pacific Railway lands should be made to Mr. C. Drinkwater, Secretary of the Company in Montreal, or to Mr. J. H. McTavish, the Company's Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, Man.

The following is an official statement published by the Company:

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 960 miles westward from Winnipeg, and the rapid progress made in the Government surveys during the past season, enable the Company to offer for sale some of the finest agricultural lands in Manitoba and the North-West. The lands within the railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging from

\$2.50 (10s. STERLING) PER ACRE

upwards; with conditions requiring cultivation. Price of land, without conditions of cultivation can be obtained from the Land Commissioner. When cultivation or settlement forms part of the consideration, a rebate for cultivation will be well, as hereinafter described. *These Regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.*

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at the time of purchase, a deed of conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable in advance. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at any of its agencies in Canada or the United States.

REBATE.

A rebate of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 (5s. to 14s. sterling) per acre, according to the price paid for the land, will be allowed on the acreage actually cropped, on the following conditions:

1. The purchaser will not be entitled to rebate unless at time of purchase he enters into an undertaking to cultivate the land.

2. One-half of the land contracted to be brought under cultivation within four years from date of contract. In cases where purchasers do not reside continuously on the land, at least one-eighth of the whole quantity purchased shall be cultivated during each of the four years.

3. Where a purchaser fails to carry out fully the conditions as to cultivation within the time named, he will be required to pay the full purchase price on all the land contracted for. But if from causes beyond his control, proved to the satisfaction of the company, the settler so fails, he may be allowed the rebate on the land actually cultivated during the four years, on payment of the balance due, including the full purchase price of the remainder of the land contracted for.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

Section No. 8 and three quarters of section No. 26 in the greater number of Townships are Hudson's Bay Company's Lands, and all settlers must be careful not to enter upon them unless they have acquired them from the Company. The prices vary according to locality. Mr. C. J. Brydges is the Land Commissioner of the Company. His official residence is at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and applications may be made to him.

Under agreement with the Crown the Hudson Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the lands in the "Fertile belt," estimated at about seven millions of acres.

NOTE—In every fifth Township the Hudson's Bay Company has the whole of Section 26.

DOMINION LANDS LAW.

(Extract from Dominion Lands Act, particularly interesting to new settlers.)

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS.

27. Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall, on making application in the form A in the schedule to this Act, be entitled to obtain home-stead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section, and being of the class of land open, under the provisions of this Act, to home-stead entry.

2. Such person shall also, in connection with such home-stead entry, be entitled to the privilege of obtaining at the same time, but not at a later date, a pre-emption entry for an adjoining unoccupied quarter section or part of a quarter section of land of the said class:

3. The entry for a homestead and for a pre-emption, if any, shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy and cultivate the land entered upon, until the expiration of the time to the conclusion of any other person or persons whomsoever, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; the title to the land shall remain in the Government until the issue of the patent therefor, and the said land shall not be liable to be taken in execution of any judgment or decree of a court.

4. The privilege of a homestead entry shall only apply to surveyed agricultural land; no person shall be entitled to such entry for land valuable for its timber, or for hay land, or for land upon which there is a stone or in-rd quarry, or for land containing mineral having commercial value, where there is any water power which may serve to drive a mill, or for land which by reason of its position, such as being the shore of an important harbor, bridge, or canal site, or being either an actual or prospective railway terminus or station, it will be in the public interest to withhold from such entry.

28. Whenever the survey of any township has been finally confirmed and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has *bona fide* settled and made improvements before such confirmed survey on land in such township, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right be exercised within three months after the land is open for settlement; and provided that such land has not been reserved or set apart for homestead entry is not excepted under the provisions of this Act. No homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice in writing shall have been given by the Local Agent to such *bona fide* settler that such land is open for settlement.

29. To obtain homestead entry it shall be necessary for the person applying therefor to appear and make affidavit before the Local Agent according to form B, C, D, or E, in the schedule of this Act, as to the circumstances of the case require. Upon doing so, with the Local Agent, and on payment to him of an office fee of ten dollars, such person shall receive a receipt from the Local Agent according to the form F in the schedule of this Act; and such receipt shall be a certificate of entry, and shall be authority to the person obtaining it to go into possession of the land described in it.

2. If a person obtaining homestead entry applies for and obtains at the same time a pre-emption entry, he shall pay to the Local Agent a further office fee of ten dollars, and shall receive therefor from him a receipt in like form, and having like effect to that prescribed for homestead entry.

3. Provided, that in the case of intending immigrants or other persons proposing to settle together, the Minister of the Interior or the Land Board, on requisition signed by them, may authorize any person they wish the land they desire to occupy is a *bona fide* settler.

4. The person so authorized shall, to obtain such entries, make application in the form G in the schedule to this Act, on behalf of each of those whom he represents, and shall make affidavit before the Local Agent according to form H, J, K, or L in the schedule of this Act, as the circumstances require, and pay for each homestead and for each pre-emption entry, the office fee of ten dollars hereinbefore prescribed for such entry.

6. Persons occupying land owned by them may obtain homestead entry for any contiguous land open to the same; but the whole extent of land, including that previously owned and occupied, must not exceed one quarter section.

6. A person applying for such entry for contiguous land must, when making the entry prescribed for homestead entry, also describe therein the tract he owns and lives upon; and his residence upon and cultivation of the whole shall thereafter be of the kind and for the term required for the provisions of this Act to the case of ordinary homestead entry, before he shall be entitled to a patent for the part so entered for: Provided that such residence and cultivation may be upon and of either the land originally occupied by him, or that for which homestead entry has been obtained, or both.

30. In case a dispute arises between persons claiming the right to homestead entry for the same land, the Local Agent, or any person thereto authorized by the Minister of the Interior, shall make investigation and obtain evidence respecting the facts, and his report thereon, together with the evidence taken, shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior or to the Dominion Lands Board, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or such person as may be appointed by Governor-in-Council to consider and decide in cases of such disputes.

2. Provided, that when two or more persons have settled upon and seek to obtain homestead entry for the same land, the one who settled first thereon shall be entitled to such entry if the land be of the class open to homestead entry, and if it be not in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior otherwise inexpedient, in the public interest, to entertain any application therefor.

3. Provided further, that where contending parties have made valuable improvements on the land in dispute, the Minister of the Interior, if the application to require the land by homestead entry is entertained by him, may order a division thereof in such manner as shall preserve to each of them as far as possible his improvements; and the Minister may, at his discretion direct that what the land so allotted to each of them may be deficient of a quarter section shall be made up from unoccupied land adjoining, if there be any such of the class open to homestead entry.

31. Any person who has obtained homestead entry shall be allowed a period of six months from its date within which to perfect the entry by taking in his own person, possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof; and if the entry be not perfected within that period, it shall be void, and the land shall be open to entry by another person, or to other disposition, under this Act by the Minister of the Interior.

2. Provided that any person who has not obtained entry on or after the first of September in any year, and whose term for perfecting the same expires before the first day of June following, shall be allowed an extension of time to the latter date within which to perfect his entry.

3. Provided further, that in the case of immigrants from elsewhere than the North American Continent, the Governor-in-Council may extend the time for the perfecting of entry to twelve months from the date thereof.

32. In case a certain number of homestead settlers embracing not less than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools and churches, and to the attainment of social advantages of like character, wish to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, vary or dispense with the foregoing requirements as to residence, but not as to the cultivation of each separate quarter section entered as a homestead.

33. At the expiration of three years from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, "Perfecting entry" means going into actual possession by taking up his residence on the homestead, the settler, or in case of his death, his legal representative, upon payment to the satisfaction of the Local Agent, that he, or they, or some of them, have resided upon and cultivated the land during the said term of three years, shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such patent, accepted by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, the Local Agent, or the Minister of the Interior, shall not issue to any person not then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

2. Provided, that in the case of a settler who may have obtained homestead entry for land occupied by him previous to entering thereon, in manner hereinbefore mentioned, residence upon and cultivation of the land for the three years specified in the foregoing clause, or a patent, shall, for the purpose of the issue of the patent be held as equivalent to that prescribed in the foregoing sub-clause, if such residence and cultivation be otherwise in conformity with the provisions of this Act.

3. Any person perfecting his homestead entry in the land for which he has homestead entry for twelve months previous to the expiration of the three years specified in the foregoing clause, and that he has brought and secured a patent thereon, before the expiration of the three years defined in sub-clause one of this clause, obtain a patent by paying the Government price at the time for the land.

4. Proof of such residence and cultivation shall be made by affidavit before the Local Agent by the claimant, and corroborated by the testimony on oath of two disinterested witnesses residing in the vicinity of the land affected by their evidence, and accepted as sufficient by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands or the Land Board.

5. And if, in connection with the homestead entry, the settler has heretofore obtained, or hereafter obtains, a pre-emption entry in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall, on becoming entitled to a patent for his homestead, be also entitled to a patent for the land included in such pre-emption entry, on payment of the price fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act by the Governor-in-Council; but such pre-emption right, if not exercised and payment made within six months after the settler shall have become entitled to claim a patent under his homestead entry, shall be forfeited, and such pre-emption shall not thereafter be open to homestead entry without the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

34. In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a settler has not resided upon and cultivated his homestead, except as herein provided for, at least six months in any one year, the right to the land shall be forfeited, and the entry therefor cancelled; and the settler so forfeiting his entry shall not be eligible to obtain another entry except in special cases in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

Provided, that in case of illness, vouched for by sufficient evidence, or in cases of immigrants requiring to return to their native land to bring out their families to their homesteads, or in other special cases, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, grant an extension of time, during which a settler may be absent from his homestead without prejudice to his right therein; but the time so granted shall not count as residence.

35. A homestead, the entry of which has been cancelled may, at the discretion of the Minister, be held for sale of the land with the improvements, if any,—or of the improvements only in connection with homestead entry hereof,—to another person.

36. Any assignment or transfer of homestead or pre-emption right or any part thereof, and any agreement to assign or transfer any homestead or pre-emption right or any part thereof after patent, which shall have been obtained, made or entered into before the issue of patent, shall be null and void; and the person so assigning or transferring or making an agreement to assign or transfer, shall forfeit his homestead and pre-emption right, and shall not be permitted to make another homestead entry: Provided, that a person whose homestead or homestead and pre-emption may have been recommended for patent by the Local Agent and who has received from such Agent a certificate to that effect in the form M, in the schedule of this Act, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, may legally dispose of and convey, assign or transfer his right and title therein.

37. Any person who has obtained a homestead patent after three years' residence, or a certificate countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, as in the next preceding clause mentioned with the additional statement that there has been three years' residence, may obtain another homestead and pre-emption entry.

SECURITIES FOR ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

38. If any person or persons thereunto authorized by the Minister of the Interior place immigrants and settlers on homestead lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, free of expense to the Government, the Governor-in-Council may order that the expenses, or any part thereof, incurred by such person or persons, for the passage money or subsistence in bringing out an immigrant, or for aid in erecting buildings on his homestead, or in providing horses, cattle, farm implements, or seed grain for him, may, if so agreed upon by the parties, be made a charge upon the homestead of such immigrant; and in such case the claim for expense incurred on behalf of such immigrant, as above, together with interest thereon, must be satisfied before a patent or certificate for patent shall issue for the land: Provided as follows:—

(a) That the sum or sums charged for the passage money and subsistence of such immigrant shall not be in excess of the actual cost of the same, as proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior;

(b) That an acknowledgement by such immigrant of the debt so incurred shall have been filed in the office of the Local Agent;

(c) That in no case shall the charge against such homestead for principal moneys advanced exceed in amount the sum of five hundred dollars;

(d) That no greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum shall be charged on the debt so incurred by such immigrant;

2. If an immigrant to whom an advance has been made, as in this clause provided, and by whom or for whom a homestead entry, or homestead and pre-emption entries, has been obtained, forfeits such entry or entries under the provisions of this Act, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, treat the person or persons by whom such advance was made, as if he were the person who had obtained such entry or entries, or his legal representative, and as if, up to the time of his being so treated, no forfeiture of the entry had taken place; and if, under like circumstances, the immigrant, by or for whom a homestead entry or homestead and pre-emption entries has been obtained, has required a right to receive a patent for the land forming the subject of such entry or entries after three years' residence, and does not apply for the issue of the same, the person or persons by whom the advance was made may obtain such patent or certificate of the patent in the name of the person so entitled to obtain the same, or of his legal representatives, and thereupon the advance made shall be a statutory mortgage on such homestead.

DISCONTINUANCE OF PRE-EMPTIONS.

39. The privilege of pre-emption, in connection with a homestead entry, shall be discontinued from and after the first day of January, A.D. 1885.

GRAZING LANDS.

40. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, grant leases of unoccupied Dominion Lands for grazing purposes to any person or persons for such term of years, and at such rent in each case, as may be deemed expedient; and every such lease shall contain a condition by which the Governor-in-Council may authorize the Minister of the Interior, at any time during the term of the lease, to give the lessee notice of cancellation thereof, and at the end of two years from the service of such notice, such lease shall cease and determine.

HAY LANDS.

41. A settler in the vicinity of unoccupied hay lands may obtain a lease, for an area thereof not exceeding a quarter section, or forty acres, for such term and at such rent as the Minister of the Interior may deem expedient; but such lease shall not operate to prevent, at any time during its term, the sale or settlement of the land. In the case of either, the lessee shall be paid by the purchaser or the settler for fencing, or other improvements made, such sum as the Local Agent may fix and the lessee shall be allowed to remove any hay he may have cut.

MINING AND MINING LANDS.

42. Lands containing coal or other minerals, whether in surveyed or unsurveyed territory, shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act respecting sale or homestead entry, but shall be disposed of in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Governor-in-Council by regulations to be made in that behalf.

43. It is hereby declared that no grant from the Crown of lands in freehold or for any less estate has operated or will operate as a conveyance of the gold or silver mines therein, unless the same are expressly conveyed in such grant.

44. Any discoverer of minerals upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands, or his assigns and associates, who had applied for a grant of such lands before the passing of the Act forty-third Victoria, chapter twenty-six, shall be held to have the same rights as if that Act had not been passed.

TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS.

WOOD FOR SETTLERS.

45. Whereas it is expedient that the timber in townships thrown open for settlement, should be so disposed of as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers it is therefore enacted as follows:—

1. The Minister of the Interior may direct that in the subdivision of townships which consist partly of prairie and partly of timber land, the timber lands shall be divided into wood lots of not less than 10, and not more than 20 acres each, in such manner as to afford, as far as practicable, one such wood lot on every quarter section of prairie farm:

2. Provided, that if a quarter section be found to contain timber land not exceeding twenty-five acres, such timber land shall be apportioned to such quarter section and shall not be divided into wood lots.

3. Out of any wood lots set apart under sub-clause one of this clause, the Local Agent shall, on application, apportion a wood lot to each settler on a homestead quarter section not having on it more than ten acres of woodland, and such wood lot shall be paid for by the applicant at the price for wood lots fixed at the time by the Minister of the Interior, and shall be entered in the books of the Local Agent, and be given by him in his personal receipt, attesting to such homestead quarter section, and on the homestead claimant fulfilling all the requirements of this Act in that behalf, but not otherwise, a patent shall issue to him for such wood lot: Provided always, that any person to whom a wood lot was apportioned, in connection with homestead under the provisions of sub-clause five of clause forty-six of "The Dominion Lands Act of 1872," having duly fulfilled the conditions of such homestead grant, shall receive a patent for such wood lot as a free grant as provided in the said sub-clause, notwithstanding the repeal of the said sub-clause, by the Act thirty-seventh Victoria, chapter ninety; Provided further, that the cancellation of homestead entry shall carry with it the cancellation of the entry of the wood lot which may have been apportioned thereto, and also the forfeiture of the purchase money of such wood lot:

4. Provided the holder of a homestead entry, who, previously to the issue of the patent, shall sell any of the timber on either his homestead or pre-emption quarter section, or on the appurtenant wood lot, to saw-mill proprietors or to any other than settlers for their own private use, without having previously obtained permission so to do from the Minister of the Interior, shall be guilty of a trespass, and may be prosecuted therefore before a Justice of the Peace, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court; and further, such person shall forfeit his homestead and pre-emption rights, and the timber so sold shall be subject to seizure and confiscation in the manner provided by clause sixty-four of this Act.

Settlers' effects, including their cattle in use, will be passed free through the Custom House.

OFFICERS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON....SIR CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 10, Victoria Chambers, London, S. W.

Mr. J. COLMER, Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office.

LIVERPOOL..MR. JOHN DYKE, 15, Water Street.

GLASGOW....MR. THOMAS GRAHAME, 49, Enoch Square.

BELFAST....MR. CHARLES FOY, 29, Victoria Place.

DUBLIN.....MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY, Northumberland House.

BRISTOL.....MR. J. W. DOWN, Bath Bridge.

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TORONTO....MR. J. A. DONALDSON, Strathlan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

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MONTREAL..MR. J. J. DALEY, Boulevard Street, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON..MR. R. MACPHERSON, William Street, Kingston, Ontario.

HAMILTON..MR. JOHN SMITH, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton, Ontario.

LONDON....MR. A. G. SMYTH, London, Ontario.

HALIFAX....MR. E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ST. JOHN....MR. S. GARDNER, St. John, New Brunswick.

WINNIPEG..MR. W. C. B. GERRARD and Mr. H. J. MAAS, German Assistant, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

EMERSON..MR. J. E. TETU, Railway Station, Emerson, Manitoba.

BRANDON..MR. THOS. BENNET, and Mr. J. EBERHARD, German Assistant, Brandon, Manitoba.

QU'APPELLI..MR. A. J. BAKER, Troy, Qu'Appelle.

PORT ARTHUR..MR. J. M. MCGOVERN.

These will afford the fullest advice. They should be immediately applied to on arrival. All complaints should be addressed to them. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and Districts, Farms for Sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance; and will receive and forward letters and remittances for Settlers, &c.

WINNIPEG.

THE City of Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, is situated at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, in latitude 50° North, 97° West, on the site of the old Hudson's Bay Company's headquarters in the North-West, formerly known as Fort Garry, and nearly midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Red River has its rise in Eastern Minnesota, not far from the source of the Mississippi River, and empties its waters into Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable for upwards of 300 miles of its course. The Assiniboine being navigable for about the same distance.

Winnipeg was granted a charter of incorporation as a city in 1873. Its population in

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1870 was | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,000 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,000 |

The assessed value of real and personal property was in

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | \$2,635,805 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,000,000 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,735,000 |

The following figures, in reference to the city's trade, are taken from the last Annual Report of the Winnipeg Board of Trade:

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Wholesale Mercantile Houses | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| Retail | ... | ... | ... | 408 |
| Manufacturing | ... | ... | ... | 167 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 262 |

Trading institutions of every kind... 912

Business done in 1884:

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Mercantile | ... | ... | ... | \$20,029,693 |
| Manufacturing | ... | ... | ... | 2,550,000 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 500,000 |

Total ... \$23,079,698

Value of imports ... \$2,239,611

There are branches of eight Chartered Banks, and one Local Bank, and fourteen Loan Companies, doing business in the city.

Within a radius of thirty miles of Winnipeg there are upwards of one million acres of land of the very best description, well wooded and watered, uncultivated. These lands were locked-up from settlement for many years as "Half-breed Reserves" pending the allotment of Scrip. The latter has nearly altogether passed into the hands of Land Companies and non-farming residents of the City, and can now be purchased at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 per acre. Land of the very best quality can at the present time be purchased within from three to ten miles of this rapidly growing city for \$5 to \$10 per acre - and partly upon credit.

The advantages of locating near a Metropolitan market and distributing centre are many and obvious, and should be carefully considered by intending settlers before deciding to locate at points further West.

Much has been said of the invigorating climate of the North-West. The summer is warmer than in Eastern Canada, and a lower temperature is experienced in winter, but the dry, crisp atmosphere, the total absence of fogs and moist winds, render the climate one of unrivalled salubrity—far preferable to the moist erratic weather of the East. The snowfall is light, being barely sufficient for sleighing.

One can accomplish more here in seven months of unfrozen earth than in ten months of a softer, a more enervating clime.

A brief study of the Map of the World will do much to dispel some illusory ideas sometimes heard with respect to Winnipeg being "too far North." We are in the 50th parallel of North latitude—South of the Vineyards of the Rhine and of sunny France; in the same latitude as Dieppé in France, Mayence and Frankfurt-on-Main, in Germany; 400 miles South of Moscow, with its sixteen hundred thousand inhabitants; 400 miles South of Glasgow, Scotland; and 100 miles South of the most Southerly point of that "first Gem of the Ocean—first Isle of the Sea," Ireland, whose fertile bogs support an interesting population of over four millions of people.

In Russia wheat is cultivated as far North as St Petersburg—nearly 1,200 miles North of Winnipeg.

When we consider the vast extent of this magnificent country, its fertility of soil and mildness of climate, there does not appear to be any reason why, in the near future, there should not be as dense a population in the Canadian North-West as in Northern and Central Europe on the same parallels of latitude.

One of the most eminent of America's statesmen, the late Hon'ble W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, said, in a speech delivered at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1860:—

"I find myself now for the first time upon the highlands in the centre of the Continent of North America, equidistant from the Waters of Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico—from the Atlantic Ocean to the ocean in which the sun sets. * * * Here is the place—the central place where the agriculture of the richest region of North America must pour out its tributes to the whole of the world * * * Power is not permanently to reside in the East. The power that shall communicate and express the will of men on this Continent is to be located in the West.

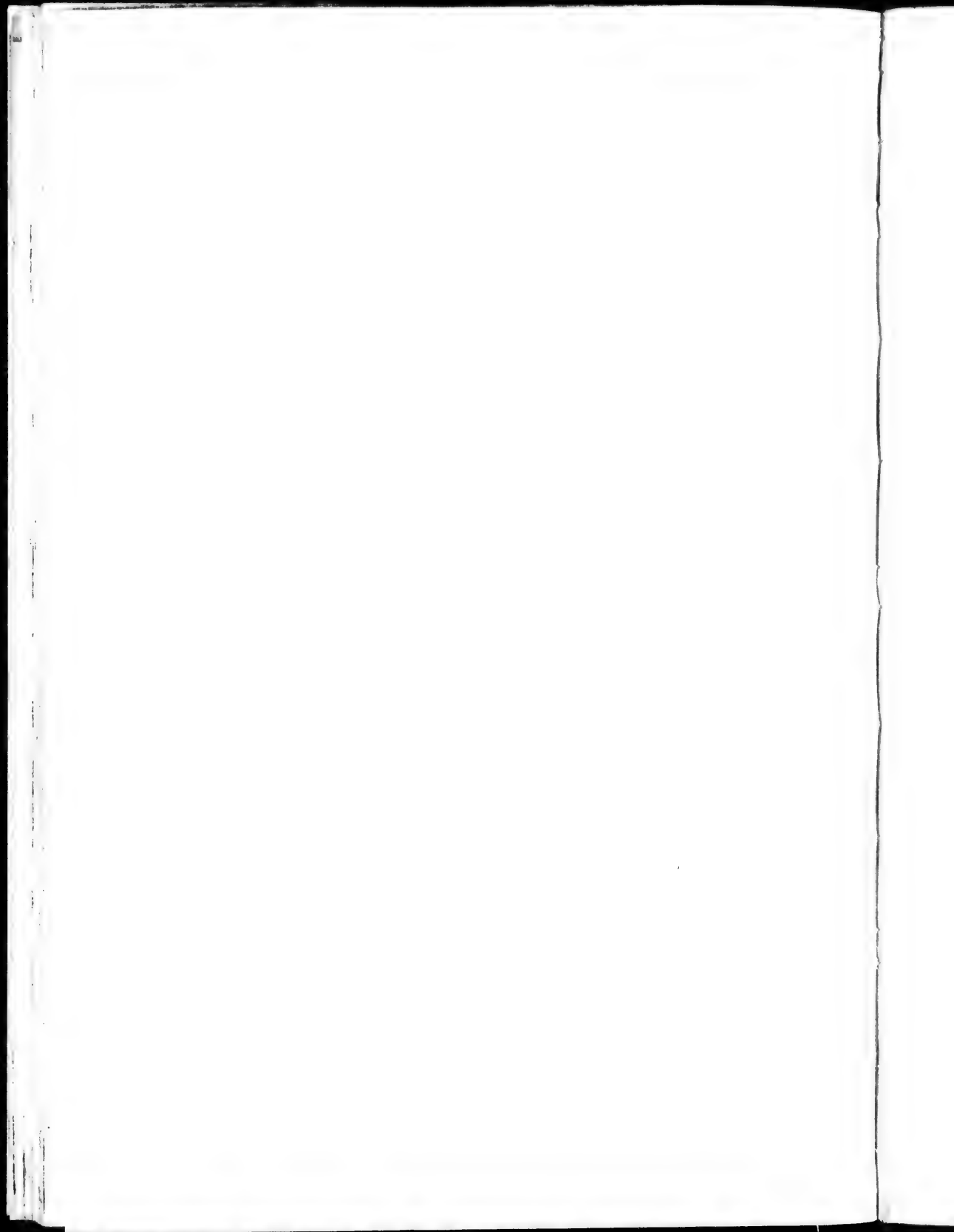
"In our day, studying what might have seemed to others trifling and visionary, I had cast about for the future and ultimate seat of the power of the North American people. I had looked at Quebec, at New Orleans, and San Francisco; and it had been the result of my conjecture that the seat of power for North America would yet be found in the valley of Mexico. But I have corrected that view. I now believe that the ultimate last seat of Government on this great continent will be found somewhere within a circle or radius not far from the spot on which I stand."

Winnipeg is, and will undoubtedly continue to be, preeminently *the City* of the North-West. It is steadily marching on to certain and stable prosperity. Evidences of this prosperity are witnessed in its magnificent Public Buildings, in the numerous handsome and substantial business blocks and elegant private dwellings throughout the city. Main Street, winding its way through the centre of the city, is justly regarded as the finest street in the Dominion of Canada. It is 132 feet in width, and is continuously lined with business houses for one and a quarter miles of its length.

But it is not alone in the magnitude of her building and trade operations that Winnipeg gives evidence of future growth and importance. Her wide and comprehensive Railroad connections, present and prospective, constitute a foundation for future greatness which no temporary adversity can subvert. Her Railways are stretching out to almost every point of the compass. The Canadian Pacific Railway extending East to the Atlantic and West to the Pacific Ocean connecting with a Steamship Line to China and Japan. The Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway (under contract for construction) running North a distance of 600 miles to the waters of Hudson's Bay, placing Winnipeg nearer to Liverpool than Montreal or New York. This is unquestionably destined in the near future to be the channel through which the Pacific trade will flow to Europe. The route from China and Japan via the Hudson's Bay being 1,120 miles shorter than via Montreal and 2,140 shorter than via New York.

There are over 500 miles of Branch Railways radiating from Winnipeg to the South-West and North-West, and this mileage is being yearly added to, whilst a connection with the American railway system to the South of us cannot longer be delayed. In the words of the Premier of Canada:—"We cannot check Manitoba!" Nothing can check its onward march; nothing should or will be permitted to stem or impede the current of its prosperity.

As the Capital of the premier Province of the North-West; as the commercial, financial, and distributing centre of the vast expanse of country stretching West to the Pacific Slope, Winnipeg, at this stage of its existence, offers to the capitalist, the business man, the artisan, the agriculturalist, inducements and opportunities unequalled by any city or town on this Continent.



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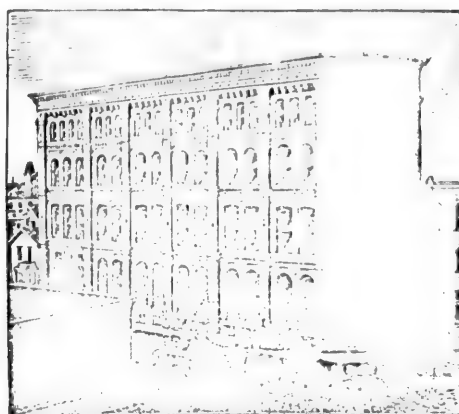
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